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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL XXI NO 217 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

PT. MALAVIYA'S WIRE TO MAHATMA

Out Of The Gloaming

The "C. & M. Gazette" with more militancy than civility observes that the Central Legislature wasted valuable time in discussing Frontier bombing because "such action was necessary." Since it was "necessary," it must also be for the good of the Bajauris.

* * * *

But there are stronger reasons for "it was carried out in the most humane way and cost the taxpayer less than any similar punitive expedition has done in the past." When economy is combined with humanity—even Bajauris ought not to object.

* * * *

The paper rightly complains that the "subject has been taken up as a 'public' grievance," without realising the serious consequences! When even the Bajauris have made no written complaint why should others, we wonder. The cause of humanity and economy must go forward unimpeded by mere barbarians.

* * * *

Did not the Government want to civilize them, which is after all the Britishers' real mission in the East? Humanity, civilisation and economy—the call of this trinity is irresistible, particularly to the altruistic military machine at Simla.

* * * *

Like the "C & M. Gazette" we too have no patience with the emotional legislators who again wasted the Assembly's time in discussing the treatment of the prisoners in the Andamans! What futility!

* * * *

The paper writes with justified indignation that, by using their influence, the legislators make the world believe that the Terrorists have been badly treated in the Andamans! How dare they, when only three men have died, and that too through kindness?

* * * *

"The harshest treatment is not too much for those who follow the doctrine of Terrorism, yet the Government have been most lenient with them. Life in the Andamans is not half so bad as our politicians would have us believe," writes the martial and, partially, civil paper.

* * * *

We should suggest to the obliging Government—which can refuse nothing to Anglo-India, particularly when it is fighting for humanity, civilization and economy in killing,—to offer the Editor of the paper a free passage to and board and lodging in the Andamans indefinitely.

* * * *

The "C. & M. Gazette" rightly says the legislators should take up other constructive work for the people—for instance, they can easily fight for more pay for the Services, since on them the Salvation of India depends. Indians should be long-headed in such matters. But they aren't.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes with regret that Sir Montague Butler, the C.P. Governor for eight years, is going home. It is a pity that the Butler Clan is on the wane in India. But the new star that has arisen in the West and is shedding its effulgence on Whitehall may compensate for this temporary eclipse.

* * * *

At the end of eight years, Sir Montague is hailed by Bori Bunder as a constitutional Governor. And he understands the art of Government, for the first great step he took was to ask Mr. Tambe, Leader of the Swaraj Party, to walk into his parlour. And he did.

* * * *

The result of this practice of the art of government was that, while the Swaraj Party changed its creed into Responsive Co-operation, and then into unconditional co-operation, Mr. Tambe became Home Member. All in the nature of political evolution.

* * * *

The same art of government made him invite another fiery Swarajist, Mr. Raghawendra Rao, to take over the Home Membership and he is doing with success what the Madras Home Member has specialised in. Nothing like ex-Congressmen for Ordinance rule; they beat everybody.

* * * *

A gentleman wishing to settle a point or two on art approached the information desk of a certain public library.

"Where," he asked, "shall I find something on Correggio and his 'Flight Into Egypt'?"

"Everything about aviation in Room 121," responded the clerk.

NO DESIRE TO EXPLOIT INDIAN MARKET

Japanese Trade Assures Friendship & Goodwill

Chief Delegate's Plea For Fair And Just Treatment

CALCUTTA, September 14.

In a statement to the Associated Press His Excellency Setsuzo Sawada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and the Chief of the Japanese Trade Delegation to India, said:—

"On this occasion of our landing on the Indian soil at Calcutta, I feel particular pleasure in extending to the Indian people our sincere greetings."

GOOD NEIGHBOURS FOR LONG.

"Japan and India have long been good neighbours and I am happy to assure the Indian people of good-will and friendship which the Japanese people have always entertained for this country. This is the first time that such a large delegation have been sent by Japan to India."

"It is our sincere hope that our visit to this country, short as it may be, will bring about the result of increasing mutual appreciation and better understanding not only between India and Japan but also between Japan and Great Britain."

"Our delegation have come to India for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the Government of India concerning various problems connected with the present Indo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce which ceases to be in force on October 10. It is our chief mission to seek in co-operation with the Indian representatives the way best calculated to maintain and develop trade relations that have happily existed between Japan and India during these several decades.

1905 TREATY RECALLED.

"Indo-Japanese trade has made a steady growth in the course of last half a century. In 1905 the present Treaty of Commerce was concluded between the two countries. This Treaty has proved instrumental in promoting Indo-Japanese trade which today has become vitally important to the economic life of the two peoples, with rapid progress of industries in Japan, she has bought from India cotton and other raw materials in enormous volume, while the growing prosperity of the people of India has been reflected in an increasing demand for the products of Japanese factories. In 1925 the total amount of trade reached the figures of 747 million yen. These figures have of course fluctuated from year to year but they have never fallen below 300 million yen since 1917 late dealt a blow to foreign trade of all nations. These figures speak eloquently that trade relations between Japan and India have been complementary and interdependent, each constituting an important market for the products of the other. Japan and India both have been beneficiaries in the field of commerce.

"It is in the interest of two peoples that these relations should not only be maintained for all time but developed still further by all possible means. The present Treaty of Commerce expires on October 10. In view of the great importance of trade that crosses between the two countries, it is most desirable that an arrangement should be worked out by which our two countries may continue to be bound by ties of Treaty which will assure co-operation and harmony in the field of our commerce. Such is the way to ensure and promote general welfare and prosperity of the two peoples.

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

"Japan is not the least influenced by any desire to menace healthy development of the native industries of India, nor does she harbour any design to exploit Indian markets at the expense of the interest of other powers. What we desire is that we should be given an opportunity to supply Indian people with the products of our honest labour on fair and just terms. We seek no special privilege but only a fair and just treatment extended to all other powers. In a word our dominant thought is that we march onward with the Indian people on a round of common prosperity and happiness sharing in a fair way the benefits that are to come from our trade.

OPTIMISTIC NOTE

"We expect much from the coming conference with the representatives of the Government of India at Simla. We may meet with difficulties in the course of negotiations but we nevertheless believe that with goodwill and friendly feelings on both sides, an agreement will not be difficult to be arrived at. So far as our delegation are concerned we are ready to do our best in order to make the conference a success. We venture to hope that the Simla Conference will mark a new milestone in the progress of Indo-Japanese trade and will constitute another like that which will reinforce the chain of traditional friendship between Great Britain and Japan."—A.P.

(Earlier message on page 7)

Sir William Clare Lees, Chairman of the British Textile Delegation to India.

TACTICS TO MAR PEACE

Malcontents Prevent Close-Up Of Mohmand Ranks

FRONTIER ACTIVITIES

Katsai and Ghalanai Camps snipped at during night

SIMLA, September 14.

On the 12th instant further attempt was made to interfere with the work on the road to Yusufkhel Hostile tribesmen were engaged by the 1/11th Sikh Regiment and withdrew to a higher ground east of Nahakki Past. Later when the flight R.A.F. aircraft co-operated with the troops by air action, the enemy broke cover and was engaged by machine guns and artillery.

Our casualties were two Indian other ranks wounded. The wounded enemy's casualties are not known. Katsai and Ghalanai Camps were snipped at during the night and two animals were killed and two wounded.

The importance of the last two days' activities should not be overrated. They have probably been engineered by a small minority of malcontents with the express purpose of embarrassing negotiations for a peaceful settlement between the Upper and Lower Mohmands.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

(Page 12)

GANDHIJI & JAWAHAR IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

POONA, Sept. 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Prof. Kirpalani was seen going out for a drive. Asked if he would like to answer a few questions arising out of his statement this morning, Pandit Jawaharlal stated that more statements were coming to-morrow morning, namely, letters between him and Gandhiji which he had referred to in his statement and suggested that there would be time enough after their release to ask questions.

Pandit Jawaharlal leaves Poona to-morrow morning for two days stay in Bombay from where he leaves for Lucknow.

Gandhiji will be travelling to Bombay by the afternoon train leaving Poona at 3/35. He will stay in Bombay till Wednesday next when he leaves for Ahmedabad to lay the foundation stone of the Municipal Library building on September 21.

Gandhiji is reported to be looking exhausted and weak.—A.P.

Will He Convene A.I.C.C. Meeting?

Pt. Jawaharlal Says, There Are "Considerable Difficulties"

Need For Clear Economic Policy For National Movement

Pandit Jawaharlal has issued a statement from Poona, in the course of which he says that a convenient way of placing some important points before the public would be by an exchange of letters between Gandhiji and himself, and adds that "it is proposed to exchange and issue these letters to the press in due course:

After mentioning the fact that he worked for the country's cause for the last 13 years under the leadership of Mahatmaji, and paying tribute to the latters work "for the freedom of the lowest and most exploited in land", he points out the "considerable difficulties" facing the problem of convening a meeting of the all-India Congress Committee.

POONA, September 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Immediately after my discharge from prison my first thought was the serious illness of my mother, and I hastened to her bedside in hospital, but though anxiety filled me and my mind was troubled because of her illness it was inevitable for me to think hard about the present political condition of country and the course of our struggle for freedom.

For over 20 months I had been cut off from activity. For over two years I had not met Gandhiji and much had happened during this period, I sought to find out how matters stood from some of my colleagues in the United Provinces, but above all I desired to meet Gandhiji after my long separation from him.

It was hard for me to leave my mother's bedside, but as soon as I could possibly do so for a few days I came to Poona. I have now had the privilege of long and intimate conversations with him and placed my point of view before him, and listened to his advice.

TWO QUESTIONS.

Two questions faced us: the larger national question involved in the struggle for freedom, and the personal issue raised by Gandhiji's recent discharge from prison. The latter was a question which Gandhiji alone could decide. It was primarily a matter affecting him, though, of course, any decision of his was bound to have national reactions.

"I had come to Poona to see Gandhiji and clear up my own mind about many matters. But I find considerable public interest has been taken in our conversations, and there seems to be an expectation that some public statement should be made with regard to them.

It has been thought that a convenient way of placing some of the important points before the public would be by an exchange of letters between Gandhiji and myself, and it is proposed to exchange and issue these letters to the press in due course."

"It has been my privilege in common with vast numbers of my countrymen and countrywomen to take part in the struggle for India's freedom during the last memorable 13 years under the leadership and inspiration of Gandhiji. My own point of view has always been political and economic, and I have seldom been influenced by religious or other like considerations, though the moral and practical aspect of Satyagraha has always appealed to me.

Gandhiji, as is well known, is essentially a man of religion and his outlook is governed by this. Despite this difference in outlook many of us have found numerous points of agreement with him, and have most willingly and joyously followed his lead in action.

GREAT LEADER.

India knows and the world knows how great a leader in action he is, and how he has infused the breath of life and hope into our suffering and toiling masses. Politically, and to some extent economically, the objective he had in view appealed to us and we worked to the best of our ability to achieve it.

Freedom can have no real meaning for us unless it is freedom of the lowest and the most exploited in land. Gandhiji has always laid stress on this and it is from these downtrodden classes that he has drawn his strength. I feel, however, that it would be desirable to define our objective more clearly so that there may be no misapprehensions in India and abroad.

In particular I feel that in these days of economic breakdown of the capitalist order it is essential for us to lay down a clear economic policy for national movement.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

I have had a request from a respected colleague to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. I would gladly take this step, as indeed I am bound to do, if there is requisition demanding such a meeting. But I feel that under the present circumstances there are considerable difficulties in the way of convening a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee."—A.P.

25 P. C. CUT IN WAGES DECIDED

AHMEDABAD, September 14.

The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association resolved to-day to make a cut of 25 per cent in wages and ask the Labour Union to arrange for very early arbitration in the matter.—A.P.

CONSULT A. I. C. C.

Take Final Decision Afterwards

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

It is reliably understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has wired to Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not to arrive at any final decision on future Congress programme without conferring with prominent leaders and without consulting the wishes of the All India Congress Committee.

—A. P.

NO COMPARISON PLEASE

Don't compare Khadi with other fabrics. Khadi and no other fabric has the potent capacity of employing the teeming paupers. View Khadi in this light and it will have a soft corner in your heart, it will appear more pious, more religious.

If you are still backward, Gandhi Jayanti beacons you forward.

10 KILLED & 50 INJURED

Serious Dacoity Reported From Ambala Village

LAHORE, Sept 14

A local paper publishes a report from Ambala of a very serious dacoity in village Nurpur involving loss of 10 lives through gunshot wounds and grievous injuries to 50 others.

It is stated that at dead of night a gang of dacoits raided the house of a bania but were surprised by the villagers some of whom were armed with guns.

A clash occurred in which 10 persons are said to have been killed and 50 seriously injured; of the latter five are reported to have died later in hospital.

The dacoits are said to have taken away a large quantity of valuables and cash.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

COAL STRIKERS FIRED ON, UNION TOWN

(Pennsylvania) Sept 14

Bloodshed marked the official beginning of the coal strike.

Six men were shot and 20 clubbed in rioting in three mines in Fayette county coal area.

Police, it is reported, opened fire after trouble with pickets. The Governor of Pennsylvania hurriedly and secretly has drafted orders for mobilisation of National Guard and steps are being taken to place the area virtually under martial law.

President Roosevelt has sent Federal agents to investigate the shooting outbreak. The President's patience regarding delay in signing of coal code has finally broken down as result of the outrage. He summoned Mr. Johnson to White House and ordered immediate conclusion of negotiations declaring that time had come for "definite action."—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one Hindu High School passed and one Anglo-Vernacular Middle passed Mistress on Rs. 60-2-80 and Rs. 40-1-50 respectively. Starting pay according to qualifications and teaching experience. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. Apply before 24th September, 1933. Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (7233).

Wanted Few Divisional Superintendents on Rs. 250 including T.A. to supervise and take charge of a show-room for our renowned 'B. Crown' Tea. Extra Godown rent and peon's wages allowed. Deposit of Rs. 350 against goods essential. Apply to: Finance Regulating Corporation, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta. 1214

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Be Let.—For High Class Hindu Families, Well Ventilated Ground and Terrace Flats. Rent moderate. Apply Dias, Dias Lodge, Grant Road, Cross Lane. (1221).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted students, admissions for "the Physician and Surgeon's Certificate" Course close on 30th. Correspondence degrees also. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1216)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Rules Study will increase wealth and will give employment, Wanted Agents with canvassing capacity. Commission or pay 50, 100. Apply with full particulars:—Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (1201).

Wanted sound parties as monopolized District agents all over India for Ten lucrative, fast selling American Products: Inter-Tropical Supply Agency, Bunder Road, Karachi. (1189).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted Experienced first class Engineers for Gin Press Factories capable of repairing and running them efficiently. Apply Box No. 1214, "Bombay Chronicle."

87. ASTROLOGERS.

100,000 Clients tried, Miraculous Foretelling. Testimonials highest. Annual Reading Re. 1. 5 Years' Rs. 2|8. State Birth particulars or writing time. Kallinga Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram. (7223)

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn, cloth, loose cotton etc., at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples, of cloth, yarn and dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons., Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1137.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale:—34 Double roller Cotton Gins, one Double cylinder Kappas Opener by Platt Bros. in absolutely perfect working order. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Jagannath Binjraj Couperganj, Cawnpore. (7179).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 26840 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 473641 to 473645 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Rashid has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 15/9/1933. 1219

Public Notices

Morvi Railway

COAL TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 12,000 (Twelve thousand) Tons (10 per cent more or less) of Selected Grade, Steam Coal, in three cargoes by sea for delivery into wagons at our Port Navlakhi

The coal must be of the best quality, either hand picked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious foreign matters not exceeding 2 p.c. and be free from rubble and dust not exceeding 16 p.c. It must be fresh coal. Weathered coal will not be accepted.

The quantity of coal to be supplied from different mines and seams should be specifically mentioned.

Delivery shall commence from November 1933 and be completed by May 1934.

The Tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi" superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL" mentioning name of colliery, seam number or name and proprietors' name and accompanied by the latest Indian Coal Grading Board's analysis of the Coal offered, and Rs. 300 as Earnest Money. Tenders will be received in this Office upto the evening of TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1933.

Successful Tenderer shall have to furnish the shipment certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board.

STORES SUPERINTENDENT.

Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi Dated 12th Sept. 1933. 7244

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Rate of Interest on Savings Bank Accounts will be REDUCED to 2 1/2 p.c. (two and a half per cent.) per annum with effect from 1st October, 1933, both at Head Office and at the Branches.

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
Managing Director.

7243

Municipal Corporation of The City of Bombay

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their Ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for Thursday, the 2nd November, 1933, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified, to take into their consideration the following draft amended Bye-law No. 7(4) of the Schools Committee's Bye-laws:—

"7(4). The Schools Committee shall, as soon as practicable, after its election, appoint a Committee for each Ward where the Municipal and Aided Schools are located consisting of respectable residents of both sexes in the City. Every such Committee will, as often as they think fit, visit the Municipal and Aided Schools in their respective Wards during school hours and record such remarks concerning them as they may deem fit in a book to be called the 'Visitors' Book'."

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said amended Bye-law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said amended Bye-law on giving written notice to His Worship the Mayor of the Corporation not less than 10 days before the day of the said Meeting, of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed amended Bye-law is kept at the Office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed amended Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of half an anna per copy.

A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 14th September, 1933. 7245.

Public Notices

The Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) in Luxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts, and to elect two Directors and appoint Auditors and to transact other business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 22nd September, 1933, to Friday, the 6th October, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
LALDAS TRIBHOWANDAS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August, 1933. 7239.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

RE: LOSS OF DEBENTURE FOR RS. 1,000 (RUPEES ONE THOUSAND) ONLY, NO. 2258.

An application for issue of Duplicate of the above Debenture has been made by the registered holder, Bai SHAMAVAHU, wife of A. L. Lalai, on the ground that the same has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person claiming title to the debenture or objecting to the issue of the Duplicate to Bai Shamavahu, wife of A.L. Lalai, should give notice of the same to the Company at its Registered Office No. 12|14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from this date.

Dated this 15th day of Sept. 1933. (1220).

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE FURNITURE of A. Brown, Esquire and others on SUNDAY, 17th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLI'S RESTAURANT of the best selected design highly furnished complete dining, drawing and bed room furniture made to-order, Grand Piano, Fireproof safe, Grandfather Hall Clock, Singer machine, Large Ice box, Cabinet Gramophone, Remington typewriter, Musical box, A.C.'s Fan, Marble statue and pileers, Tilting chesterfield suits, Show cases, Wardrobes, (2) Motor Cars, (1) Rudge Motor Cycle in good running order, etc., on View.

VORA & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Oct

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 Oct

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2
The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW SITUATE AT PEDDAR ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Puranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1933 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT No. 2.—Firstly—All that piece of freehold land with buildings at Peddar Road, admeasuring about 1596 sq. yards, bearing Street Nos. 45, 47 and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the Bungalow of Dinshaw Navroji Captain and on the South by the Bungalow of Shamji Akhai.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land now or lately forming part of a Government passage near Pedder Road, admeasuring about 50 sq. yards and bounded on the North partly by land bearing New Survey No. 4/7118 formerly part of Government passage but now leased to Sir Dorabji Jamsetjee Tata and partly by land bearing New Survey No. 1/7119 belonging to the Lessee, on the East by the property of Rahim Valli Mahomed Peer Mahomed bearing New Survey No. 1/7074, on the South partly by another portion of Government passage bearing New Survey No. 5/7118 leased to Rahim Valli Mahomed Peer Mahomed and partly by the property of Rahim Valli Mahomed Peer Mahomed bearing New Survey No. 1/7074 and on the West by the property first above described bearing New Survey No. 1/7119.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW SITUATE AT VINCENT ROAD, MATUNGA NEAR KING'S CIRCLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1933 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT No. 3—All that piece of land with buildings situate on Plot No. 426 of Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 6703 sq. yards, bearing Street No. 1421 (A to F) and bounded on the East partly by Plot No. 1 of Dadar Matunga North Estate and partly by Plot No. 427 of Dadar Matunga Estate, on the South by a 40 feet wide road, on the West by a 20 feet wide road and on the North by Plots Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83 of Dadar Matunga North Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs Clarke Rawlins Ker & Co., of Calcutta, Administrators of the Estate of B. D. Bery deceased and Attorneys for Mrs. Bery, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No 103, Apollo Street, Fort:—

Valuable machinery such as ice machine by Worsam and Sons Ltd., "England," one 17 B.H.P. Lame starting Crude Oil Engine, spare parts of Prince Cold starting machine, Punching & Shearing Machine, Hack Saw Machine, Bentall Shaft Cutters, One Bentall No 5 Grinding Machine, Black Hair Belting, Ice dry cooler, hand power mangles, electric vacuum cleaners, spanners, hand tools, bolts, nuts, etc., also office furniture such as Remington and German Typewriters, cupboards, tables, file racks, etc. one German Motor cycle.

On MONDAY, the 25th September, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the godown at Russell Street, Musjid Bunder Station, just down the Bridge towards Dana Bunder:—

Valuable machinery such as Black-stone Oil Engine, Punching and shearing machine, 14 ft. gap bed lathe Powel Planning machine, Disintegrators, lot of screens, covers and plates, Worthington duplex pump, Rice machine, Pulleys and shaftings of different sizes, automatic steam and hand power washing machines, etc.

For list of the machinery and terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

NEXT SATURDAY

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT
WORLD'S GREATEST OPERATIC STAR

CHALIAPINE

in the popular Literary Classic bubbling with riotous fun and comedy
United Artists' Super Picture

DON QUIXOTE

the hero of Cervantes whose amusing adventures of chivalry will convulse you with laughter.

NEXT WEEK AT THE

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT!

CROWDS OF CINE-GOERS

Speak of ONLY one thing, i. e. EAST INDIA'S URDU TALKIE!!!

AURAT-KA-PYAR

OR

LOVE OF A WOMAN

FEATURING:

MUKHTAR BEGUM; ANWARI; BACHAN; MAZAHAR KHAN, ETC.

DON'T MISS!!!

AT

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time:—

5-15; 8 and 10-45. Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holiday, at. 2-45 P.M.

4th and the Last Week

The last opportunity to see and hear the great picture of

PRABHAT CINETONE
KOLHAPUR

SINHGAD

featuring

Miss LEELA, late Miss PRABHAVATI, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, Master VINAYAK, SHINDE, BHONSALE, DHYBER & others.

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KOHINOOR

CINEMA, Dadar.

(the favourite talkie house of the Bombay-Suburbites)

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

HALF RATES FOR STUDENTS

LAST SHOWS!

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HALLELUJAH

UNITED ARTISTS COMEDY

Starring

AL JOLSON

In Tuneful song-hits

LAST-CHANCE TO-DAY

WELLINGTON

TALKIES, DHOBI TALAO

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!

ends to-day and yet the rush is as big as during the first week!

"CAVALCADE"

acclaimed by one and all as the

WORLD'S GREATEST PICTURE

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CAR PARK
ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE OF
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The Theatre Magnificent
A BOON TO MOTORISTS THE YEAR ROUND AND PARTICULARLY IN THE MONSOON

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
ONE OF THE MOST SOUL-STIRRING PICTURES OF MOTHER-LOVE AND SACRIFICE THE TALKING SCREEN HAS SHOWN SINCE "MADAM X"
At Bombay's leading Talkie-House
THE CAPITOL
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The World's Best Actress
HELEN HAYES
WINNER OF THE ACADEMY PRIZE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
THE SIN OF MADELON CLAUDET
with
LEWIS STONE
NEIL HAMILTON
THE ENTIRE CAREER OF A GIRL FROM GIRLHOOD TO MOTHERHOOD!
Also Showing
LATEST NEWS BY AIR-MAIL
TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LOVE ON
16 — CYLINDERS — 16
—AND FULL SPEED AHEAD!
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
THE NUISANCE
A THOUSAND NEW LAUGHS AND GAGS IN A STORY OF TO-DAY THAT DRIVES YOU DIZZY WITH HILARITY
with
LEE TRACY
MADGE EVANS
Plans Now Open. Book Now.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 11, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 24, 1352.
Parsi—Farvandin 9, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 26m.
Sunset—6h. 43m.
Hightide—9-52, 21-18.
Lowtide—2-18. 16-00.
PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 19th September 11h. 1m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Prof. E. V. Bobb's Lecture on "How Tennis is played," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road 6-30 p.m.

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 17.

Condolence meeting of past and present students of B. N. H. School to mourn the death of Mr. K. B. Murzban, 10 a.m

RECEPTION TO PATAUDI.—The Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana has decided to accord a cordial reception to the Nawab of Pataudi when he returns to Bombay from England.

YADAV SANGH MEETING.—There was a meeting of the Yadav Sang held on Sunday last at Savtamali Bhuvan at Byculla and the Chair was occupied by Mr. Behari Shankar Dalaya. The Chairman spoke at some length and hoped that the Yadav class people would unite together just as other communities and would endeavour to promote the welfare among this class.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The Health Volunteers' Class conducted by Dr. T. H. Talwalkar at Damodar Hall, Parel, was examined on Wednesday by Dr. H. D. Khote, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association. The following are the names of successful students in order of merit:—(1) Miss Mozelle J. Rohekar, (2) Miss Lila Kalsulkar, (3) Miss Shoshannah Levi, (4) Mrs. Sushilabai Chitnis, (5) Miss Lilabai Gavaskar, (6) Miss Hirabai Nikam, (7) Miss Chandrabai Medhekar, (8) and Mrs. Saraswatibai Chitnis.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Sept. 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 9 via usual ports.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 2-0 a.m. the following day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at noon the same day.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackay" arrived in London on the morning of 13th inst.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "The Sin of Madelon Claudet". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Cavalcade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE: "Madame Butterfly" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Hallelujah I am A Tramp". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Aurat-Ka-Pyar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "The Little Demozel". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Noor-e-Iman". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 noon.—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-15 p.m.—Running commentary on All-India Rugger Tournament from the Cooperage.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-35 p.m.—Light Music by Miss Lakdawalla. Instrumental Music by Mahomed Khan. Been solo.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-00 p.m.—Empire Relay if reception is Satisfactory.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report & News Bulletin.
Film Chat by the Pic goer.
Rossetti and His Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (by kind permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.)

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni - directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—"The Week Abroad", a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45 p.m.—Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—"Waltz Time," a Viennese operetta.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, September 14.

Plague in the city after showing a sharp decline appears to be again on the increase.—A.P.

RIGHTS OF CONCUBINE

High Court Upholds Important Decision Of Kania J.

HINDU WIDOW'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Man's Love and Woman's Fidelity After Death Entitle Her To Maintenance.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Dayawatibai, widow of Ramchandra Ranchhoddas, a rich Hindu of Bombay who died some time ago.

The appeal was against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kania who held that the respondent (plaintiff) Kesarbai Kashinath was a permanent concubine of the deceased and as such was entitled to maintenance from his estate, under Hindu law.

The appellant (original defendant) who is the sole heir of her deceased husband denied that the respondent was treated like a wife by the deceased or that she was faithful to his memory after his death.

Mr. Justice Kania who originally tried the suit held that the respondent was a permanent concubine of the deceased who treated her almost as a wife and that their relations were open and avowed, though she did not live in the same house with him. Under these circumstances under the Hindu law the respondent was entitled to maintenance, particularly as she had remained faithful to the memory of the deceased after his death.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

In dismissing the appeal their lordships observed that the respondent had produced letters written to her by the deceased which showed that he had a great love and affection for her and treated her like one of his family. From the evidence and correspondence it was clear that the respondent was the permanent concubine of the deceased and that he intended to maintain the same relations with her for life. If a woman was the permanent concubine of a man and had remained faithful to him during his life and after his death, she was entitled to maintenance from his estates.

The respondent had proved her case and the appeal must be dismissed.

DECREASE IN CITY'S MORTALITY

163 Infants Dead In One Week

The total mortality 484 was 3 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 21.6 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 36th week of 1932 when the mortality was 520 and death rate 23.2.

The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 517 and death rate 21.6.

Out of the total deaths, 163 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Plague caused 1 attack (imported from Satara District) and 1 death; Small pox and Cholera were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 638 which compares favourably with that for the 36th week of 1932, viz. 512 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1928-32) viz. 509

MR. A. X. D'SOUZA.

Mr. A. X. D'Souza, senior Associate, High Court, Bombay (formerly called Deputy Registrar, and Commissioner for taking affidavits) retired from 13th inst.) from the service of Government after nearly 40 years. He joined as a clerk on the Apellate Side of the High Court early in 1894 and was appointed in 1905 as a shorthand writer to the Hon'ble Judges on the Original Side of the Court when such a post was created by the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

By his hard work and abilities, he succeeded in obtaining the good opinions of the Judges under whom he worked, and Sir Norman MacLeod appointed him in the year 1924 as Associate or Court Registrar. He has served as Associate at some time or other under most of the Judges on the Original Side, and also under the Chief Justices subsequent to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and his work has been appreciated by them.

A farewell entertainment is being organised by the officers and staff in the High Court and will take place shortly.

DR. HARDIKER IN BOMBAY

Seva Dal Chief Awaits Arrival Of Pandit Jawaharlal

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal (Declared Unlawful) arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on Thursday morning by the Gujerat Mail. He was received at the Bombay Central by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Miss Sofia Somji and other Seva Dal workers and admirers.

Dr. Hardikar had a private discussion with different workers on Thursday morning. No definite programme has been chalked out by the Doctor, who is awaiting the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is probable that the Doctor will proceed to Lucknow with Panditji and tour the United Provinces before returning to Karnatak

CLOTH SHOP ON FIRE

Loss Sustained Estimated At Rs. 25,000

A fire involving a loss of about Rs. 25,000 broke out at Kalbadevi in the early hours of Thursday morning. The fire Brigade, who were informed, came on the scene immediately and brought the fire under control within half an hour.

It appears that smoke was noticed by some persons, issuing from the shop of Messrs. Lalji Brothers Cloth merchants situated in the Mohemad Buildings on the Kalbadevi Road, at about 1 a.m. on Thursday morning. The Fire Brigades, were informed and were on the scene within a few minutes and was brought under control before the fire could do any further mischief. The Fire was brought completely under control within half an hour.

It is estimated that the loss due to fire and water is about Rs. 25,000.

GROCERS HEAVILY SENTENCED

Sequel To Executing Warrant

Mr. Justice Shingne at the High Court Sessions sentenced Alli Ramji and Popat Ramji, two Muslim brothers, the former to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the latter to four years for abetment.

Both the brothers were grocers. One Mulji Bhimji, a grain-dealer, had a decree for Rs. 17 against the second accused, and as it was not paid, got a warrant for his arrest. On June 28 last, Mulji went with a bailiff to the place of the second accused, at whose instance the first accused struck Mulji with a knife. The latter subsequently died.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR SEPOY

End Of Butcher Island Tragedy Of July 8

On 5th inst., the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, confirmed the finding and sentenced passed on Sepoy Jahazu Khan, of the 3/8th Punjab Regiment.

It will be remembered he was sentenced to transportation for life and to be dismissed from the service by a general court-martial held at Bombay in August last.

The Court-martial found the accused guilty of committing the murder of Lance-Naik Mahomed Nur of the same regiment in the guard room of the Ammunition Depot of Butcher Island in the Bombay harbour after midnight on July 8. The shooting was alleged to be the sequel to a quarrel between Mahomed Nur and Jahazu Khan.

QUARREL AND AFTER.

On Friday, (July 7), Mahomed Nur (deceased) asked Jahazu Khan to clean two lamps. The sepoy resented this some words were exchanged.

The lance-naik reported the matter to the guard commander (naik), who told Jahazu Khan that unless he made up the quarrel, he would be sent to headquarters in Bombay under arrest. Jahazu Khan apparently took this to heart.

Next day (Saturday) at noon, Lance-Naik Mahomed Nur posted Jahazu Khan on duty outside the guardroom and went to sleep on a cot inside the room, near the doorway. The other guards had also gone to bed.

Half an hour later was found Mahomed Nur lying on the cot in a pool of blood Jahazu Khan was standing outside with his rifle. Jahazu Khan laid down the rifle, and surrendered.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS ON G. S. M. COLLEGE SCANDAL

No Students Punished For Communicating Facts Of Incident To Public Or Press, Says Commissioner On Authority Of Dean

The G. S. M. College scandal was brought in to the limelight on Thursday, in the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation when searching questions were put to the Municipal Commissioner to elicit the truth. Mr. M. V. Donde asked the Municipal Commissioner during question time:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a student of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College was recently assaulted by another student in the precincts of the College and had to be treated in the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

(b) If so, was any enquiry made by the authorities of the College or the Commissioner into the causes of that assault and with what results, and whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to avoid repetitions of such incidents in the College.

UPSHOT OF INCIDENT?

(c) Whether as an upshot of the aforesaid incident any student or students of the College is or have been punished or proposed to be punished on the allegation that he or they was or were responsible for communicating the facts of the incident to the public or to the press.

(d) If so, whether any evidence has been recorded by the authorities of the College before they took such action, what is the purport of the evidence and whether the papers could be placed on the table.

The Municipal Commissioner replied:

(a) Yes.

TWO SLAPS.

(b) Yes; inquiry was made by the Dean. As a result it was found that a student received two slaps on the face from another student. After the incident which occurred at about 12 noon, the former attended three lectures and kept a previous appointment at the Hospital to have his eyes tested for glasses, partook of his usual evening meal, went for a stroll, but later reported himself at the Casualty Department of the Hospital complaining of symptoms usually associated with a serious injury to the head. He was admitted to the Hospital for observation, but was discharged as he showed no abnormal condition at any stage. Since the date of the last examination on 14-8-33, all the symptoms complained of by the student disappeared without any treatment; and he has since been loading an active normal life.

TRIVIAL INCIDENTS.

I do not think it is possible to take steps in advance to prevent trivial incidents of this kind.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin asked a supplementary question as to how the Municipal Commissioner prepared his reply to the House. Whether as supplied to him by the Dean or by an independent enquiry?

The Commissioner: From the Dean.

FIREWORKS FACTORY ABLAZE

Man Killed, Another Seriously Ill.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Sept. 14.

The Hariali Fireworks Factory at Vikhroli was burnt to ashes, and two employees burnt all over their bodies, one of whom succumbed to the injuries a few hours later at the hospital, as a result of a serious fire that broke out yesterday morning at 9-30. The loss is estimated at over Rs. 10,000.

It appears that the factory had employed about 30 workmen to meet with the orders of fireworks for the coming Diwali holidays. If is manufacturing mostly sparklers. Before packing them, they are dipped in chemicals and allowed to dry in open in the packing room. Yesterday Bhau Madhav (45), the mukadam, was testing some of the sparklers laid out for drying in order to ascertain whether they were fit for packing. The mukadam is alleged to have lighted one of the sparklers for the purpose in the packing room itself instead of doing it outside. All of a sudden other sparklers caught fire and the mukadam was burnt seriously Nana Bhiva (25), who was standing by his side, also got burnt when his clothes caught fire in trying to get away from the flames.

The two injured men were immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where Bhau expired at about 4 yesterday afternoon. Nana Bhiva is still lying in the hospital.

The whole factory was burnt to ashes including the corrugated iron sheets of the roof.

The factory is stated to have been insured for Rs. 15,000. The loss is estimated at over Rs. 10,000. A boy Yeshwant Rayji is missing.

Circle Inspector R. S. Shinde and Sub-Inspector L. T. Salvi of the Ghatkopar Police are carrying on investigations.

B. P. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ON LABOUR

Lady R. Nilkanth To Preside

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will convene a Women's Conference on Labour, which will be held in Bombay next week.

The programme of the Conference varied and very useful; it consists of Visits to Workers' Chawls, Creches, Unregulated Industries, and other Welfare Centres and Institutions; of lectures by responsible persons on questions affecting the Labour; of meetings for Women Workers in labour locality.

The Council in March last formed a Labour Sub-Committee. This Committee is composed of educated women who are quite interested in Labour and wha have, as such, taken great pains to collect all necessary information about the social, economic and working conditions of the women workers in the Presidency.

GEN. AVARI IN BOMBAY

To Proceed To See Mahatma Gandhi

Gen. Avari is arriving to-day (Friday) by the Nagpur mail at 7-25 a.m. and will alight at Dadar.

After seeing his aged mother, he will proceed to meet Gandhiji.

SOOTHES THE ITCH OF
prickly heat

Because Listerine is a natural tonic for the skin it is most effective in relieving prickly heat. Apply it frequently full strength, and notice how quickly it soothes and cools and drys the inflamed area. Listerine also protects the raw surface against infection, and promotes quick healing.

You will find many other uses for Listerine, the safe antiseptic. It is a handy first aid treatment for cuts, burns, bruises and insect bites. As a gargle it keeps the mouth free from germs; checks coughs, colds, sore throat and often even more serious ills. Keep Listerine always on hand, use it regularly and enjoy better health.

Hate you tried Listerine Tooth Paste? You will be surprised at its quick cleansing action and its remarkably refreshing taste. Best of all you will like its low price.

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LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
3-30, 6-30 & 10
THE GREATEST OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES
with
SYLVIA SIDNEY
CARY GRANT—CHARLIE RUGGLES
ONE OF THE WORLD'S UNDYING LOVE STORIES!
TO-MORROW 3-30, 6-30, and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST THRILL EVER PRODUCED
THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY
with
JEAN HERSHOLT—WYNNE GIBSON
STUART ERWIN— FRANCES DEE
A THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY WHICH WILL HOLD YOU SPELL-BOUND!

LATEST GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Quarry Pleases In Cup Trial

Melesigenes Works Well

(By Our Resident Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 14.

The conditions underfoot on Tuesday and Wednesday were hardly suitable for fast work. Candidates engaged on the last day of the Big Meetings, were galloped as follows:—

MELESIGENES (Selby) finished strongly when sent 1-1¼ miles on the tan.

BRAY BEAU (Howell) was accompanied by THE STIFF (Whiteside) for 10 furlongs on the tan. Both pleased.

TRELAWNE (Cooper) asserted his superiority over BUCKSKIN (Reynolds) in an easy 10-furlong gallop. The former has improved.

SAINT AMOUR (Hill) shaped well over a mile.

MAHASAGAR (Riding Boy) beat a stablemate comfortably over 10 furlongs on the tan. The former is in fine fettle.

REDESWATER (Walker) and SIGNIFER (Burn) covered 1-1¼ miles on the tan. The former is quite fit.

VARSITY EXPRESS (Dall Acqua) and MONREALE (Maurice) were given a strong gallop over 7 furlongs. They finished almost level.

HERITAGE (Brace) moved very freely over 6 furlongs on the race track.

SERVIETTE (Blyth) had an easy 6-furlong gallop. Fit and well.

BONNE TETE (Malone) assisted LOCHMORE (Howell) in a 7-furlong gallop on the tan. A fit pair.

RAGHUBEER (Whiteside) beat PUFFIN (Fletcher) over 5 furlongs on the tan.

LA FONTAINE (Burn) shaped exceedingly well over 6 furlongs. Much improved.

GREAT PEARL (Whiteside) CRUSTY (Fletcher) and ANOMALOUS (Marrable) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan. The first-named pair are in excellent fettle.

EASTERN ESSEX (Blyth) was given an easy 6 furlongs on the tan. She is fit but unreliable.

ARTHUR (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction in a 6-furlong gallop on the tan. Should run well.

D'ARTAGNAN (Obaid) held ASCALON (Clarke) in a 4-furlong spurt on the tan.

COMPLET (Walker) and HONEYDEW (Burn) travelled 6 furlongs on the tan. The latter is very well at the moment.

SKY HAWK (Dillon) worked well over a mile, but has not shown anything in his races.

DE BEERS II (Harding) was slightly superior to SKY SIGN (Riding Boy) over a mile.

KNOCKDON (Brace) and SAILOR'S KNOT (S. Black) were given a rousing mile gallop on the race track. Make a note of the latter.

EAGLE'S PREY (Alford) was fair in a mile gallop on the tan.

ESSEXBROOK (Northmore) covered a mile in taking style. May surprise.

SARSAM (Brace) travelled 1-1¼ miles on the tan. Has a chance in Governor's Cup.

QUARRY (Dillon) and GUNBOAT JACK (Whiteside) were tried out over 1-1½ miles on the sand track. They put up a splendid show, but the latter should stay better.

HAZIMA (Dillon) moved very well over 1-1½ miles on the sand.

GHAFLAH (Harding) was fair over 10 furlongs on the tan.

SAIFULDOWLA (Thompson) travelled 1-1¼ miles on the tan. Timing for last 4 furlongs very good.

TAIR AL IRAQ (Howell) worked well for 10 furlongs on the tan. Should stay course.

BUSHBOOS (Selby) beat ABRASH (Riding Boy) over 10 furlongs on the tan.

MURAT (Samdan) gave great satisfaction in a 6-furlong gallop on the tan.

SCINDIA (Behsman) pleased in a 6-furlong gallop on the sand.

EL FARAS (Dillon) and LAMINGTON (Whiteside) were exercised for 6 furlongs on the sand. Both are fit and well.

SHINIAR (Selby) beat a stablemate over 6 furlongs on the tan. The former has reached his best.

LUCKY BOY (Riding Boy) went great guns for 3 furlongs on the tan. Ignore his recent defeat.

WAFADAR (Selby) AL GHAZI (Riding Boy) and AMIR (Graham) were given an easy 6 furlong gallop on the tan. The last-named is in good trim.

DHIB SHALWA (Obaid) moved with great dash over 3 furlongs on the tan.

GREY KING (Riding Boy) prevailed over MASCAT (Riding Boy) in a 6-furlong gallop.

MOONSPARK (Obaid) held a stablemate over 6 furlongs on the tan.

PASHA (Meherji) covered 6 furlongs on the sand. Fair.

VERSHAN (Riding Boy) was given an easy 6-furlong gallop as he is fit and well.

BAGHDAD (Purtoosingh) was in front of GURJI BEG (Riding Boy) over 3 furlongs on the sand.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

13 Starters In Governor's Cup

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE BEDOUIN PLATE (Div. II) —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

Gurji Beg 9-7, Dhib Shalwa 9-4, Lucky Boy 9-0, Saduzaman 8-11, Molly King 8-7, Redcar 8-7, Grey King 8-6, Shahana 8-5, Kayid Saud 8-3, Galliard 8-1, Al Ghazi 8-0, Packard 8-0, Injeman II 7-10, Maarib 7-8, Matchbox 7-6, Wadya Beg 7-0.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE BEDOUIN PLATE (Div. III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Sa'ee 9-7, Blue Star 9-2, Salladin 9-1, Square Deal 8-13, Murjan 8-12, Mansfield 8-11, Suhail Pasha 8-9, Hayar 8-5, Star King 8-4, Zeebar 8-2, Taj Saud 8-1, Saher 8-0, Kafoor 7-13, Sunspot 7-12, Faithful II 7-12 Atiyat Allah 7-12, Mascat 7-11, Kummer 7-11, Wafadar 7-10, Baghdad 7-7, Shekib 7-5, Hasna 7-4 Majid Beg 7-0.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Bonne Tete 9-0, Knockdon 9-0, Ballintoy 7-10, D'Artagnan 8-11, Financier 8-11, Anomalous 8-10, Great Pearl 8-5, Complet 8-10, Strength 8-10, Arthur 8-10, The Mint 8-8, Essexbrook 8-6, Cymro 8-5, Helen's Glory 8-4, Miss Mount 8-3, Broadway Joe 8-2, Dandy Brush 7-13, Captain Desmond 7-12, Fors Abbey 7-11, Meredian 7-8, Eagle's Prey 7-8, Winnock Bunker 7-0.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,600; third Rs. 1,400. Terms for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 5,000 or over, after 31st March, 1931.

La Fontaine 8-11, Einga 8-3, Shri Narayan 8-3, Polish Count 8-2, Heritage 8-3, Bonne Tete 8-3, Zorawar 8-3, Phare 8-3, Cavern 8-3, Serviette 8-2, Lochmore 8-2, Varsity Express 7-10.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1-1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,500; second Rs. 1,750; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Carnelian 9-4, Maybar 8-7, Chivalresque 9-4, Crusty 8-5, Corcy 8-13, Mahasagar 8-4, Blackette 8-3, Greek Burn 8-0, Message 7-13, Eastern Essex 7-13, Galloping Major 7-12, Hero Worship 7-11, Gashmu 7-9, Sauer Kraut 7-7, Facino 7-4.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. and Rs. 12,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Hamiyah 9-0, Sarsam 8-9, Hazima 9-0, Funny Face 8-11, Anchor 7-11. Saifuldowla 8-10, Tair al Iraq 8-9, Hakim Pasha 8-8, Bushboos 8-5, Al Hamli 8-2, Quarry 8-1, Gunboat Jack 7-12, Ghaflah 7-11.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Bray Beau 9-7, The Stiff 7-10, Star of Italy 9-7, Carnelian 7-12, Shipshape 9-4, Highness 8-13, Melesigenes 8-2, Glenalmond 9-3, Buland 9-3, Redeswater 8-0, Saint Amour 8-0, Signifer 7-6, Trelawne 7-3, Mahasagar 7-3, Greek Burn 7-0, Bucentaur 6-10.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE BEDOUIN PLATE (Div. I.) —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Vershan 9-7, Empire 8-13, Pasha 8-4, Tennyson 8-9, Hirjan 8-7, Rushdi 8-6, Kaballa 8-4, Scindia 8-1, Riyad II 8-1, Young Avar 7-3, Blue Funnel 8-0, Murat 7-12, Famous 7-1, El Faras 7-12, Khalil Beg 7-12, Amij 7-10, Watchmaker 7-7, The Knave 7-7, Muhaisin 7-6, Wazir Pasha 7-2, Black King 7-0, Arab Flag 6-11.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Huddersfield Beat Chelsea By 3 Goals To 2

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day.

FIRST DIVISION.
Chelsea 2, Huddersfield 3.
West Bromwich 1, Arsenal 0.

SECOND DIVISION.
Notts County 2, Lincoln City 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).
Crystal Palace 2, Luton 2.
Exeter 3, Brighton 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division.)
Airdrieonians 2, Partick 1.
Ayr United 2, St. Mirren 2.
Dundee 3, Third Lanark 0.
Falkirk 6, Aberdeen 5.
Hamilton 2, Kilmarnock 2.
Rangers 5, Queen of South 1.
St. Johnstone 1, Clyde 0.
Hibernians 0, Motherwell 2.
—Reuter's Special.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

Australians Score Narrowly Over Yorkshire

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford Northern 10, York 6.
Warrington 10, Salford 13.
Yorkshire 5, Australians 13 at Headingley.

M. C. C. VISIT TO AJMER

Selection Committee Makes Preparations For Trial Matches

AJMER (By Mail), Sept. 10.

Preparations are being made to give the M.C.C. team a fitting reception when they visit Ajmer in the last week of November 1933. Mr. Forbes, Secretary of the Rajputana Cricket Association told a Press correspondent that a working committee with Major G. L. Betham, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, as Chairman was engaged in making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

The team will have only one day free—November 24, the day they arrive—and it is probable that that day's entertainment will include duck-shooting and a drive through the countryside. A dance has also been arranged at the Ajmer Club.

Questioned about the personnel of the local team to meet the M. C.C. Mr. Forbes said it was not possible to give any definite information yet. He had addressed all clubs and associations affiliated to the Rajputana Cricket Association besides certain individual cricketers of note inviting them to take part in the trials to be held from 17th to 22nd November. No club or association had as yet responded to the invitation; presumably they were holding meetings to decide who should be sent; while of the States in Rajputana, who had also been addressed, only the Prime Minister of Alwar promised to send as many cricketers as were fit for the "job."

As for individual cricketers, Major Bancock of Bharatpur, Col. Fraser of Tonk, Major Betham of Ajmer, Mr. Green from Phulnera and Mr. Hopecroft from Mt. Abu had accepted the invitation.

A selection committee including Mr. Stow, Principal of the Mayo College, had been formed and they would arrange the trials, which, as also the match, would be played on the Mayo College grounds.—A.P.

AUSTRALIAN BOXER CATCHES A TARTAR

Attempt To Strike Referee Results In Knock Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.

The Australian boxer Grimes, when ordered to cease wrestling during a boxing match at San Bernardino "slugged" the referee, but caught a Tartar as the referee was Jack Dempsey, who promptly knocked out Grimes.

After removing the unconscious boxer from the ring, Dempsey was loudly cheered when he announced the result as a draw.—Reuter.

SHOP CATCHES FIRE

A small shop, situated at the foot of the Grant Road Bridge, stocked with toys, electric goods, etc., caught fire on Thursday morning, but before much damage was done, it was extinguished.

It is stated that the electric current fused and that the damage sustained is very small.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED

Jain In Possession Of Jewellery

Unusually lavish spending on races at Poona and on satta gambling in Bombay, is said to be the cause that led the Lamington Road Police to arrest a Marwadi Jain and recover from him gold and silver jewellery valued at about Rs. 350.

In placing the accused on remand before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, it was stated by Sub-Inspector Patel, that, acting on information that Dhamull Juvanmull the accused who had recently arrived from Bangalore, was squandering his money ceaselessly, a watch was kept on his movements by the police. It was found that he was staying at Madhav Ashram, Parekh Street.

On the night of August 31, Juvanmull failed to turn up at the Asnram, but when he came there the following morning he was taken to the Police Station.

On being questioned he is alleged to have admitted having brought pewellery and cash to take to his father at Oorgaum. For this he was put under arrest and the Ambur Police were wired about the affair.

On a reply from the Ambur Police that no complaint was lodged against the accused he was subsequently released on bail.

As the confirmation of the telegram from Ambur has not been received as yet the bail period of the accused was extended by seven days.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST K.E.M. HOSPITAL STAFF

Relatives Of Patients Complain Of Neglect And Indifference

Serious allegations have been made against the K. E. M. Hospital staff by the relatives of two patients which the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee to whom the complaints were addressed, have forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for attention.

In the first complaint Mr Pallonji Pirojshah Javeri in a letter dated 4th July, 1933, states that his daughter named Viloo aged about 6 years, who was operated upon for tonsillitis in the King Edward Memorial Hospital on 10th April, 1933, died the next day in the hospital; that he addressed a letter on the 26th April 1933 to the Dean enclosing therewith a statement of his wife setting forth therein the details of the treatment given to his deceased child in the hospital and their grievances in the matter and wrote another letter to the Dean on the 15th May 1933 requesting him to make enquiries into the matter; but he has so far not received any reply to his letter; that since then he has addressed a letter to the Commissioner forwarding to him copies of his correspondence with the Dean in this matter; forwarding copies of the aforesaid correspondence together with a copy of the statement referred to above of his wife in which she informed the Dean that her child was operated upon at 10-30 a.m by Dr. Homi Gandhi, Aural Surgeon; that at about 12 noon the child vomitted twice at short intervals, but that as it was thought to be due to the after-effects of the operation, application of ice on her throat and nose was continued till 2-30 p.m.

RAN SHORT OF ICE.

That thereafter as the supply of ice in the hospital ran short, she had to send for ice twice from an outside shop, until the hospital supply was replenished at about 5-30 p.m.; that at about 4 p.m., her daughter vomitted blood profusely and as her clothes and bedding became wet, she sent for the nurse in charge to assist her in changing the clothes and the bed sheet; but that instead a hamal came and assisted her in doing so; that when the nurse was informed of the child having had an excesive haemorrhage she advised more ice to be put and assured to send for Dr. Ratilal A. Gandhi.

That the doctor did not turn up till 6-30 p.m.; although the nurse was aware of the fact that the child was vomitting blood all the time; that when Dr. Gandhi came and saw the patient bleeding he ordered the child to be removed to the dressing room; that the child was accordingly carried in the arms of her cousin to the dressing room; that in the dressing room when the doctor found that the child's mouth was full of blood and could not be examined, he ordered the child to be taken back to the ward in order to have her mouth gargled and then to be brought again to the dressing room for examination; that after medicine had been applied to her throat the child was again carried to the ward and that as advised by the doctor the child was kept in the hospital for the night; that at 10 p.m. when the doctor saw the patient again there was slight bleeding; that bleeding however started again at 11 p.m.; that the nurse was not present near at the time; that at 0-30 a.m. when the child vomitted blood again the nurse was informed of it, but that the nurse observed that "she had to look after four other similar patients and advised that the applicatoin of ice should be continued;" that when the Ayah was requested to get some more ice she replied that there was no ice but there was only ice water; that even ice water was not fetched by the Ayah in spite of her being asked to do so; that after a short time the nurse bruoght a small piece of ice from another ward; that thereafter as the child vomitted blood again and also passed blood in stools, the nurse was requested to send for the doctor but that the doctor was not sent for immediately.

CHILD DIES.

That after 1 a.m. the doctor arrived and examined the child and administered some medicine; but the child did not show any sign of improvement; that when the doctor saw the child again at 4 a.m. he ordered an injection to be prepared but that the nudse could not find the needle for half an hour; that as the child was getting worse even after the injection, another Resident Doctor (Dr. Bhamgara) was sent for and after consultation with him another injection was given to the child and a telephone message was sent to Dr. Homi Gandhi who arrived at 5 a.m.; that Dr Gandhi ordered one more injection and gas inhalation; but that before that could be done the child passed away; submitted that the supply of ice in the hospital had run short twice within 24 hours; that although the case was serious, the nurse and the resident doctor did not pa proper attention to the case; that the services of the Aural Surgeon were not requisitioned in time; that the doctor should not have allowed the child to be carried twice to and fro between the ward and the dressing room in the arms of her relative but should have had the child carried on a stretcher; and suggested that as there was much rush of patients in the Aural Department, there should be two Aural Surgeons who should attend to outpatients on alternate days. Expressing a hope that the needful will be done in the matter so that in future the hospital authorities would be more careful in their duties towards the patients in the hospital.

AFRAID TO COMPLAIN.

In another letted dated 9th June 1933. Mr. B. P. Kerkar says that as his sister-in-law, Mrs. Gajrabai Atmaram, was suffering from some complaint which did not yield to the treatment of local private doctors and she was advised to consult a specialist, he took her to the King Edward Memodial Hospital on 22nd May 1933; that she was admitted into the hospital as an in-patient on the same day; that although he had his own doubts about the sort of treatment that would be given to the patients in the hospital, he had aken her to the hospital as the alternative to incurring heavy expenses in consulting a private specialist; that from the 22nd to 27th May the patient pulled on somehow, although the treatment given was far from satisfactory; that the ward boys "were either slow or not responding at all; that the nurses gave taunting and humiliating answers, and the doctors were perfunctory in their duties in that they rarely ascertained from the patient herself her conditions but took the report of the nurse as truth"; that although the petitioner visited the patient every day in the Hospital and was informed of the aforesaid grievances he did not then think of complaining in the matter to persons in authority, as he feared that the result of his complaint would be greater persecution of the patient; that on 27th May as the patient had a very unbearable pain in her waist, she asked for a hot water bag, but that the hot water bag was not only refused to her on the ground that all available hot water bags were then in the use but that the patient was told that "she need not be afraid of her end being so near"; that throughout the night the patient lay restless in bed moaning on account of the pain but that none of the nurses stirred to enquire about it; that on being informed of the aforesaid incident the next day, he requested the sister-in-charge to give him the name of the nurse who was in attendance on the day of the incident, but that she refused to give him her name and told him to complain in the matter, if he liked. Adding that as the patient did not derive any benefit from the treatment in the hospital, she was shortly afterwards removed from the hospital; observing that it is the poor and the middle class people that resort to the hospital, and that if the treatment given to them is of the kind mentioned above, the hospitals can hardly justify their existence. Expressing a hope that necessary enquiries will be made in the matter and steps taken to prevent such neglect and indifference as mentioned above on the part of the staff of the hospital.

DEATH FROM STAB WOUNDS

Suspect To Be Tried For Grievous Hurt

"Death due to meningitis following a stab-wound inflicted by the suspect", was the verdict returned on Thursday by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held over the body of one Dhondu Rawji.

It will be recalled that Dhondu was boarding and lodging with one Luxman Shivaram, at Sunlane, De Lisle Road.

On the morning of September 5, Dhondu was found lying unconscious with stab-wounds. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday.

Luxman went to the police station and made a statement and the police arrested him.

The jury after hearing the evidence held that Luxman had rendered himself liable to be prosecuted for grievous hurt.

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B.C.2.

Engineering And Textile Section

NEW SOUTHAMPTON DOCK BIGGEST IN WORLD

1200 Ft. Long, 135 Ft. Wide At Entrance And 60 Ft. Deep From Cope To Floor It Can Hold Vessels Of Even 100,000 Tons

The new graving dock at Southampton, which King George recently opened forms only a part of a stupendous scheme of port extensions which has been embarked upon. To the Briton the world has no more inspiring spectacle to offer than that furnished by the numerous big liners which embark or disembark more than 500,000 passengers annually at Southampton. The total of these great ships is being constantly increased by the decision of foreign shipping companies to berth in the docks instead of remaining in the Cowes Roads. These and other passenger developments demand more and still more dock accommodation and the determination is to keep what is acknowledged to be Great Britain's premier passenger port not merely abreast of but in advance of the times.

In his fashioning of Southampton into one of the great world ports, man has been conspicuously assisted by Nature. The fifteen miles of approach to the docks along the Solent and Southamton Water are sheltered from every quarter, and for the most part the waterway is wide and deep. The crowning gift to the much-favoured port is its double tides, resuting in what is practically high tide for close on three hours.

The site of the extensions to all the existing docks and quays was a bay on the River Test. This mudland—covered at high tide but bare at low tide—extended for two miles in length and half a mile in width from the Royal Pier upstream to Millbrook Point. On the south side of the new quay wall a deep-water channel is being dredged to provide berths for eight great liners. On the north side of the wall the reclamation and raising of 400 acres of mudland will give accommodation not only for sheds, warehouses, and rail sidings, but for new factories which it is confidently hoped will grow up around such a great water dock.

BIGGEST IN WORLD.

Many staggering figures present themselves in the details of the new graving dock and of the various extensions as a whole. For instance, the creation of the deepwater channel involves the removal of 20,000,000 tons of earth, sand, and gravel. Alongside the quay the berths are dredged to 40 and 45 feet below water, so that ships drawing more than 35 feet will be able to lie afloat at all states of the tide.

A fascinating story could be told, writes J. L. Everard in the London "Daily Telegraph" in explaining how by the formation of four separate "basins," the tide is being excluded from an area of 400 acres, and of how eventually the whole of the raised area will be enclosed by one long wall. The pumping necessitated is on a scale rarely undertaken. To describe the quay wall as a stupendous work is no exaggeration. On the reclaimed land there has been formed a bank, consisting chiefly of dredged gravel, with a top width of 167 feet. Through this is sunk a long line of concrete monoliths, each 45 feet square. Each monolith weighs about 5000 tons, and to force it to its depth of from 70 to 100 feet below quay level it is necessary, as a rule, to add 3,000 or 4,000 tons of cast-iron blocks.

The entire work is still far from completion, but the progress that is being made is indicated in the fact that already cargo sheds for two of the berths along the quay have been erected. These sheds have been built as one continuous structure, 1,650 feet in length and 150 feet wide.

The graving dock which His Majesty opened some days ago is essentially a section, though an enormously important section, of the whole scheme of dock extensions.

The long view has been taken in the design of the dock, for it is big enough to hold not merely a vessel of 72,000 tons, but vessels of 100,000 tons—if leviathans of such dimensions should ever be brought into commission in the British mercantile fleets.

SETS NEW RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

The dock is 1,200 feet long and 135 feet wide at its entrance, and the distance from cope to floor is 60 feet. Here again one is brought up against figures so startling as to make a real grasp of their significance improbable. The work has involved the excavation of 1,258,000 cubic yards, and in its construction has called for 456,000 cubic yards of concrete.

And its execution is probably a record achievement; the work was all carried out between June 1931, and April of this year.

Essentially utilitarian as such a structure is, some of its details are, nevertheless, of imposing beauty. Fixing the eye on the eight flights of steps by which the floor is reached, one finds it difficult to believe that so delightful and impressive an architectural touch belongs to so prosaic a thing as a graving dock.

The marvel of the dock itself is sustained in its sliding caisson, a product of Tees-side. It is 140ft. long, 59ft high, and no less than 20ft wide. It is designed to be double acting; that is to say, in addition to keeping water out of the dock, it can hold up the level of the water inside the dock while the tide is falling outside. Made up of more than 1,300 tons of steel, this mammoth gate must resist at high tide a wall of water with a pressure of 6,000 tons.

Extraordinary pumping equipment has been installed, for provision has had to be made for both emptying and impounding not only water filling this graving dock, but also another dock which is to be built alongside at some future date.

This second contemplated dry dock by no means exhausts the projects that the Southern Railway, as owners of the Southampton Docks, have in view. The schemes still on paper include a big jetty parallel to the new quay. This would give accommodation for twelve other great liners. Laudable visions are entertained of a substantial advance on present facilities, which will make possible an annual entry of 17,000,000 tons of shipping.

TYRES WITH TREAD OF CAMELS

Egyptian Police Officer Invents New Air Wheels To Facilitate Desert Travel

For the last year the Frontier Districts Administration of Egypt have been experimenting with light cars fitted with special oversize covers to enable them to cross and patrol the sand dune country of Sinai and the Western Desert.

Both deserts are the happy hunting ground of the hashish and cocaine smugglers, and as the only means of combating them was with camel police, the odds were always on the smuggler getting across the desert into the Nile Valley with at least a portion of his contraband, owing to the fact that he almost invariably had a day's start of the pursuing patrols.

The new air wheels invented by the Officer Commanding the car patrols are designed to put exactly the same pressure per inch on to the sand as the foot of the camel, which nature has so devised that it will support the animal on soft going with only the slightest sinking below the surface. The covers of the wheels, have a 9-inch tread and a pressure of 12 to 13 lb. only, and it was found that cars fitted with these covers would cross the sea of sand with consummate ease.

During the moonless period in the middle of this month a party of five armed smugglers set out from Palestine carrying on their camels 350lb. of hasish, worth about £10,000. They expected to meet police camel patrols, but hoped, by keeping up a running fight with rifles, to hold them off long enough for some of the party to get across the Canal by night to the cultivated fields beyond.

FIGHT IN DESERT

Unfortunately for them, the new covers had just arrived at El Arish, and six hours after the tracks were reported the cars set out across the sand dunes. Immediately the cars were sighted two of the smugglers dismounted and opened fire, whilst the other three with the hashish, made off to the west.

The driver of the leading car showed the greatest pluck and determination and drove straight at the smugglers through a hail of bullets till he was close enough for the police in the box body behind to jump out and disarm them after a hand-to-hand struggle. Meanwhile the other cars had made a turning movement round a sand dune, and the remaining smugglers, seeing their way of escape barred, surrendered with their camels and hashish.

This new discovery has revolutionised desert car work, and not only will smuggling by camel be rendered impossible, but exploration of hitherto inaccessible desert in all parts of the world will be greatly simplified.

KEEPING FOOD COOL BY SIMPLE DEVICE

Iceless Refrigerator Devised For Families Living In Rural Areas

Hardly had the fireless cooker been launched upon a useful career than the iceless refrigetator made its bid for popularity. And now homes lacking electrical refrighation and unable to afford to patronize the iceman find themselves able to keep food at a fairly cool temperature during the hot weather. The idea is a good one for summer homes, too.

The iceless refrigerator is sponsored by the social agencies. Mimeographed directions for making this food-saver have been prepared and distributed, writes the "Montreal Gazette."

And this is how: Make a wooden frame 30 to 40 inches high, 15 to 20 inches wide, but not more than 12 inches from front to back. For this frame, use one-inch square wood. Have one or more moveable shelves resting on cross-braces. Paint this frame and the shelves white. Next, place a shallow pan under the frame and a deeper one on top. The top pan must be kept full of water. Cover the entire frame loosely with wet cotton cloth, meeting at the middle of the frame in front so that it may be drawn apart conveniently, acting as a door.

Allow three of four inches of the top of the cloth to rest in the pan of water on top of the frame and the lower edges of the cloth to rest in the lower pan.

This simple device, it is stated will keep fresh meats, fresh vegetables and fruits, milk and butter—but it must stand in a current of air, otherwise it will not work. The food inside is well protected from dust, flies, etc.

The frame and cloth must be sterilized at least once a week. The evaporation which takes place draws the heat from inside and a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit can be maintained.

GAS FROM SEWAGE

Berlin Factories Using It For Heating Purposes And To Drive Engines

When he invented his steam engine James Watt also invented the factory, the mill-town and the slum. Coal became energy which could be applied to make cheap goods, writes the "New York Times." Industrial communities sprang up around coal mines or along navigable streams that flowed near coal mines. Huddled houses presented problems that only the sanitary engineer could solve—problems involving chiefly the supply of pure drinking water and the disposal of sewage. Both problems are related. Without sanitary sewage disposal there can be no acceptable supply of water.

The first sewers were simply connected with streams, with results that may be imagined. Settling tanks were then introduced which permitted the more readily removable solids to settle. But the fine matter held in suspension was still a menace. So the sewage-farm came into being—a large tract of land over which it was clarified as it filtered through the ground. As towns grew and land rose in value it became necessary to resort to more compact though more elaborate purifying means. Bacteria beds were introduced and then settling tanks. And now we have what is called the activated sludge process which requires a still smaller area, partly because two-storey tanks are employed.

In the process of bacterially digesting sludge, gas is generated, which consists of methane, carbon dioxide (the kind with which beer is charged), and nitrogen. So much higher in heating value is this gas than that supplied by the city plants that communities now collect it, use it either for heating or for generating energy in their own internal combustion engines, or sell it. In one Berlin plant alone 194,000 cubic feet of gas are collected in twenty-four hours.

Jap Rayon Makers Reject British Proposal

They Want Only Cotton To Be Discussed At London Parleys.

Japanese rayon makers and exporters have flatly rejected the British proposal of including rayon and fabrics among the items to be discussed at London by the British-Japanese civilian conference on cotton yarns and fabrils, writes the "Japan Times".

In view of the desire of British rayon makers, the British Government submitted to the Foreign Office a demand to have rayon also discussed at the conference. The Foreign Office sounded the opinion of the Japanese rayon makers and exporters who rejected having the questions of rayon and rayon fabrics included among items to be discussed at London, despite the wish of British business to discuss these questions along with those of cotton yarns and fabrics.

According to the opinion of Japanese rayon makers and exporters Japanese rayon goods are competing with the products of Germany, Italy and Netherlands in the world market while the British rayon industry works on small industrial system and the British product is not competing with the Japanese.

Therefore, they believe it is not necessary to come to an agreement with Great Britain respecting the rayon market. The export of Japanese rayon to China is now much reduced because of the boycott, and therefore if an agreement is reached according to present conditions, Japan will be placed in a very disadvantageous position.

In the rayon industry, Japan's competitors are Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, but British capital is largely invested in the rayon industries of these countries, and therefore Great Britain will greatly benefit if an agreement is reached with Japan respecting the rayon market.

The Foreign Office decided to submit the objection and reasons of Japanese rayon manufacturers and exporters to the British Government.

Cotton Growing In Manchukuo

Japan-Financed 10-Year Programme, In Full Swing

A 10-year plan for promoting cotton growing in Manchukuo with a view to obtaining 400,000,000 "kin" of raw material for Japanese cotton spinning annually is now progressing smoothly. This is only the first stage of the gigantic cotton cultivation program and the final aim is to cover Japan's annual consumption of 1,100,000,000 "kin" of raw cotton, writes the Tokyo Correspondent of the "United Press."

The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association and the Export Cotton Yarn and Textile Dealers' Association last month held a joint meeting at the Mamgyo Kaikan (the cotton men's building) in order to study the cotton cultivation scheme taking advantage of the visit of Yasujiro Tsutsumi, Parliamental Vice Minister of Overseas, to Osaka.

Tsutsumi asged the Osaka cotton men to finance the Japan-Manchukuo Cotton Cultivators' Association which is to be organized by Manchukuo cotton growers and Japanese cotton men from the viewpoint of national interest.

The Osaka cotton men agreed to the plan in principle and promised that they would give an official reply by the end of the month. A special committee has been formed to make a further study of the plan. The gist of the 10-year cotton cultivation plan follows:

With a view to enabling Japan to continue the spinning and weaving industry on the present basis without any supply of Indian and American cotton, Japan should develop the field in Manchukuo. For this purpose, the cotton spinners in should establish a cotton planters' association with a fund of at least Yen 2,000,000.

To function well this organ, there should be organized a supply of raw cotton to the Japanese spinners who use some 400,000,000 kin of American and Indian cotton. The Government is ready to facilitate these plans. Besides this, the Government has other cotton plans. It has second and third programs, finally aiming at the supply of 1,100,000,000 kin.

The Government desires the cotton spinners to raise some yen 1,000,000 as a fund for these plans, and then the Japanese Government in co-operation with the Manchukuo Government will give a subsidy to fill up the rest of the fund requested.

NICKEL-CLAD STEEL

An interesting brochure describing composite rolled-nickel products has recently been issued by the Bureau of Information on Nickel, the Mond Nickel Company, Limited, Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Nickel-clad steel plates it is pointed out, are plates protected on one side by a covering of malleable nickel. This covering, which has all the corrosion-resisting and other properties of ordinary commercial hot-rolled nickel, is firmly bonded to the steel, and the mechanical properties of the composite plate are such that it can be treated by the designer as a solid steel plate. Although the production of the material, on a large scale, has been undertaken only within the last three years, it is being fairly extensively employed in caustic-soda manufacture, in the dye-stuff, soap, textile, and foodstuff industries, and in the production of cellulose acetate, varnish, and other commodities. It is stated to be suitable for all heavy equipment in which the properties of nickel are desirable, but in which solid nickel would be too costly and the use of a separate lining would be impracticable. Thinner material of similar type is known as nickel-coated steel sheet and strip.—Engineering (London).

A donation of Rs. 10,000 for providing a Residency Building to the Gurukul, Songad (Kathiawar) has been given by Seth Shri Nanji Kalidas, a leading and prominent sugar and cotton merchant of East Africa and a millowner of Porbander.

TURKEY ENTERS SPINNING FIELD

Factories At Kaiseri Will Have Soviet Made Plant With 33,000 Spindles

According to an Angora message dated July 8, the Turkish Government industrial commission has left Angora upon receipt of the projects drawn up by the Soviet specialists at the spinning, weaving and finishing factories in Kaiseri.

According to the project, the yearly output is estimated to be 30,000,000 meters in textiles. It is planned that the spinning factory will contain 33,000 spindles, weaving 1,000 frames. The equipment will be made in Soviet plants.

The head of the commission, Reshad Bey, expressed assurance that the second series of the work will be planned as quickly and as well.

JAPAN SENDING DELEGATES TO SIMLA DESPITE REBUFF

British Govt. Refuses To Enter Into Temporary Agreement Before Expiry Of Commercial Treaty

Although Great Britain has officially turned down the Japanese proposal to empower the delegates to the Indo-Japanese trade conference at Simla to sign an agreement, and furthermore has refused to give a definite assurance not to modify the Simla agreement when ning the document in London, Japan will send Mr. Setsuzo Sawada, former chief of the Japanese Bureau of the League of Nations and Mr. Susumu Terada chief of the Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, as official delegates to Simla as previously arranged instead of protesting against the British refusal to accept the two Japanese proposals, writes the "Japan Times".

The official British reply, dated August 2, was received by Foreign Minister Count Yasuya Uchida on Aug. 4 through the Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira.

The proposals made by Japan some time ago in connection with the proposed conference at Simla, comprised the following requests:

1. That the delegates to the Simla conference be empowered to conduct diplomatic negotiations and sign an agreement.

2. That, in case the foregoing request is not accepted, assurance be given that the agreement to be made in Simla will not be modified in any way when it is officially signed in London.

3. That a modus vivendi be arranged in case no agreement is reached before October 10, so that Japan and India may not experience the inconvenience of having no treaty between them.

WELLESLEY HANDS REPLY

Sir Victory Wellesley, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, handed on Aug. 3 Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador to Britain, the note of the British Government in reply to the Bapanese inquiries.

The British reply states that the Indian Government is considering the Japanese desire to conclude a temporary agreement after the expiration of the existing treaty between Japan and India, and that an answer will be made as soon as possible.

With regard to signing a new agreement, the reply says, the British Government, in consequence of the conclusion of the Financial Autonomy Agreement, is not in a position to supervise the financial policy of the Indian Government. The British Government, it goes on, has and will have, however, the responsibility for international relations of India.

Although she does not expect, the reply further states, that no modifications will be made in London in details of the agreement to be reached between the Japanese and Indian Governments in their conversations at Simla, the British Government has to assume responsibility, considering that the agreement may affect the international relations of India.

The British Government therefore cannot agree to the Japanese proposal that the agreement should officially be signed in India.

The Indian delegates who will carry on negotiations in India will, the reply says, be given power to initial an agreement. The British Government believes an official signing shall be made, if the Japanese Government will agree, in London instead of India.

The British Government desires that the Japanese Government will make such an arrangement as to have their delegates arrive in India before September 21 so that they can enter into negotiations with the Indian delegates. The names of the Indian delegates will be published as soon as possible.

JAPAN WANTS AASURANCE

In reference to the British reply the Japanese Foreign Office, writes the "Japan Times", seems to be of the opinion that the Japanese authorities have no objections to holding negotiations in Simla to transfering such a formal procedure as signing an agreement to London, but it is necessary for the Japanese side to obtain first the assurance of the British Government that it will make no modification in what ever agreement is concluded at the Simla conversations, while the British reply does not make this clear.

Regarding to the Japanese desire that a temporary agree-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Simple Apparatus Tests Lubricants

Dutch Invention Approximates Conditions Encountered In Motors Under Extreme Pressure

The tendency in modern motor-car design is to work with higher loads on the gears. The increases of pressure on and speed of the surfacts of the teeth in contact thus involved demand not only improved material, but special lubricants, writes Mr. G. D. Boerlage in "Engineering" (London).

To test lubricants for the characteristics required for extreme pressures a simple and cheap apparatus, that can be rapidly and easily manipulated is a desideratum. In evolving this, the desirability of keeping at a low figure the force necessary to set up a high specific pressure on the lubricated surfaces suggested a method of testing the oil between two cylinders or comes in contract at a single point only. One cylinder was fixed, and the other, to which the pressure was applied, was rotated, the single point contact being obtained by placing the axes of the cylinders at right angles to one another. This apparatus like most of the others used for the same purpose suffered from the defect that the results were affected by variations in the several factors. Thus, the surfaces only slide relative to one another there being no rolling action. The points of contact on the rotating cylinder are disposed in a circle, and any particular point has time for cooling in its complete cycle. On the other hand, the point of contact on the fixed cylinder, by remaining stationary, reaches a higher temperature, and thus not only the heat conditions but the transference of the oil over the contact surfaces differs in essence from the conditions which obtain in gears in actual practice.

This apparatus has, however, been improved upon by Dr. W. J. D. Van Rijck, of N. D. De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, The Hague. This apparatus, by employing cylinders at right angles, both in rotation, enables practical conditions to be very closely approximated. The speed of revolution of the cylinders can be varied, and means are provided for artificial heating and for measuring the temperature at the point of contact. The apparatus is, therefore, a really scientific instrument, and as such can be used to check the results obtained by apparatus constructed in agreement with the more conventional methods hitherto adopted.

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,

No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933

SATISFACTORY AND DISAPPOINTING

The statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi from Parnakuti yesterday, will be received by the country with mingled feelings of satisfaction and disappointment. Satisfaction must be felt at his decision not to court imprisonment. The decision is a wise one, so far as it goes, and may exert a salutary influence on the future discussion of the wider problems confronting the country. The motives that have prompted it are, no doubt, worthy of a model Satyagrahi and may be appreciated even by the Government. Its greatest advantage is that it will give the Mahatma an opportunity for prolonged reflection which we hope will lead him to take a more realistic view of the present situation than has been possible so far.

DISAPPOINTED HOPE.

But despite these considerations the statement as a whole is extremely disappointing. The foremost question before the country is the position of the Congress, but Gandhi's pronunciamento, leaves that position as precarious and murky as it has been for months past. Most people hoped that, after seeing for himself that the programme of individual Civil Disobedience has proved a damp squib and after his prolonged interviews with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, and others, Gandhiji would give a clear lead calculated to free workers all over the country for a programme of practical activities. The hope was strengthened by his repeated assertions that he was determined to explore more earnestly than ever before every possible avenue to peace. But his studied refusal to modify to any extent his advice regarding individual Civil Disobedience is ill calculated to lead, either to the peace for which he yearns, or—what we, ourselves, regard, as more important—to produce conditions which would make it possible for Congressmen to work along practical and productive lines for the advancement of the national cause.

URGENT QUESTIONS

The statement makes no mention of certain pertinent questions with regard to the Congress which have been put to Ganchiji by many of his colleagues. The two most important ones are: (1) How individual Civil Resisters can be held, as he has said, to act on behalf of the Congress; and (2) why a meeting of the A. I. C. C. should not be called to give an authoritative lead to the Congress about its future programme and to clear the confusion created by Mr. Aney's statement regarding the suspension of Congress organisations.

As regards the first question, Mr. Aney himself made it clear in his official statement, that every individual resister was to act on his own responsibility. How then can Gandhiji thrust upon the Congress the responsibility for the conduct of stray individuals, especially when all Congress organisations are suspended and thus prevented from guiding it? We trust Gandhiji will yet elucidate this point, which is not at all a trivial one.

FREEDOM TO WORK.

If on further consideration he feels that it is not fair to hold the Congress responsible in this matter, his changed view may lead to important results. For, if it is authoritatively decided that the normal Congress organisations are not suspended, they will then be better able not only to disclaim all responsibility for any programme not recommended and guided by the Congress itself, but also to suspend their own programme of Civil Disobedience and carry on other activities. Surely it is not desired that a Congress Committee, not able to carry on Civil Disobedience, should do nothing else? Some measure of provincial autonomy and discretion may well be permissible in such a case, especially when no central authority, apparently, is functioning.

A. I. C. C. MUST MEET

The main question is how all these perplexing but vital questions are to be authoritatively decided. Most Congress leaders have unequivocally declared that the A. I. C. C. alone can satisfactorily solve them And we cannot imagine any valid reason why it should not be convened at once by Pandit Jawaharlal, as the General Secretary of the Congress In his own separate statement Pandit J waharlal expresses his willingness to convene it only if there is a formal requisition demanding it. We trust the requisition will not be long in coming.

We regret that Pandit Jawaharlal, too, has studiously avoided discussing the present position of the Congress, with special reference to its future programme. Vague talk of the need for a clear economic policy does not carry us far. We want clear guidance. We do not know if confidential discussions are still going on on the subjest of a programme. Presumably, they are and if they do not soon lead to definite and satisfactory decisions, the need for an immediate meeting of the A. I. C. C. will be demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt.

Finance Member's Bank

In the course of the discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill, Sir George Schuster complained that most of the members had spoken from prejudice born of past conditions, and not in the light of what was likely to be the condition in the future. While we must pay a tribute to the optimism of the Finance Member, we must confess that the conditions in the future are not likely to be any different than what they were in the past, and they will continue to be so as long as real power is centred in the hands of "aliens." He assured the Assembly that it was not a fact that any attempt was being made to set up some sort of "alien authority" for the purpose of diminishing the powers of the Legislature. We must take this assurance with reservation, if past experience is to be a guide for the future.

The concensus of opinion in this country is for a State Bank, for Indians do not wish to have another edition of the Imperial Bank to dominate the country, with a highly paid alien bureaucracy to manage its affairs. The fact that a few persons believe that there ought not to be a State Bank, has failed to convince the public. Sir George Schuster is free to praise the present Governors of the Imperial Bank as much as he likes, since they are his own nominees, though the public would be glad to know what kind of help they really render to that institution and how much influence they have on the shaping of its policy. They are mostly too old to give any serious attention to it, and the Assembly members have already sufficiently condemned the system.

There is a deep prejudice in the minds of the public against the Imperial Bank, and we do not see much sense in duplicating those conditions. We cannot apply to the proposed Bank the conditions obtaining in other countries. The Bank of England may be a shareholders' bank, but India is not England, and even now there is deep resentment against the Bank of England in that country. The future Labour policy is to make it a State Bank, when Labour comes into power. We agree with one of the members who said that the proposed Bank would neither be a shareholders' Bank, nor a State Bank, but a Governor-General's Bank, which again means the Finance Member's Bank. The tendency in every country is towards State-ownership, and instead of buying up the shares at a later date, as was suggested by a nominated member, it is far better that the Bank starts on a sound footing and without any handicaps, supposed or real.

A Fairy Tale

The resolution brought forward by Mr. Hussain Imam in the Council of State for imposing an export duty of Rs. 3 on every ounce of gold sent out of India, either in the form of bullion or coins, and to compel the Currency Department to purchase gold offered for sale in India, met with the usual fate. The whole country is with Mr Imam in his contentions, but it was not to be expected that the Government would support such a policy. We fail to understand, if gold export is bad for other countries, why it should be advantageous to India alone. No doubt, the present gold exports help both the Indian and British Governments, but that they will be beneficial to the ultimate interests of the country we do not believe.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. Taylor, trotted out strange arguments on behalf of Government. He said that India was accumulating reserves in sterling in Britain against the debts contracted by India there. If the Government are so flush with money, is it not better to pay off those debts now, instead of paying interest on them? Money is cheap both in this country and Britain, and this is just the time for converting all loans bearing a higher rate of interest by taking advantage of the glut in the money market. After all, the Government are buying sterling, which is off the gold standard, against gold exports and we do not see much sense in it. The sterling purchases bear no interest whatever, while on the sterling loans in Britain India has to pay interest.

Mr. Taylor quoted the example of France which has to contract loans at 5 per cent. interest. He did not tell the Council of State that the French are a frugal people and believe in investing their savings in bonds and great courage is required for a French Finance Minister to lower the rate of interest. That is not the case in India, for the agriculturist rarely saves money and in the majority of cases he does not know what Government Paper is. England is not on the gold standard at present; still gold exports are prohibited from England. Most of the countries are preventing the flight of their gold, and it is only India which is told that it is good for her credit and her prosperity. It is hard to believe such a proposition. It is a fairy tale.

The Finance Secretary should bring forward better arguments when he discusses the question next time. The only argument the people can understand is that gold exports help the Governments in Britain and India, and that may be a very sound argument as far as the Finance Secretary is concerned. At present India is living on its capital, owing to absence of much trade. But prosperity cannot be brought for exports of gold.

Press Views

Gaol, Not Goal

We would be failing in our duty if we do not record the public view and that is, that Congress must be restored to its pristine position. The public feel that the present movement of civil disobedience by individuals is not for Swaraj, but for the right of civil disobedience. Hence they believe that the main issue has been side-tracked and therefore the present murky situation. They feel that civil disobedience leads only to the gaol and not to the goal. They will be ready to support Gandhiji. Jawaharlal and the Congress in a fight for Swaraj, the goal of the Indian nation.—"New Orissa."

Reorganise Congress

The news that the report of the Joint Select Committee will not be ready till 1934 will cause no surprise to our readers. They are already aware of the extent of party manoeuvres which the campaign of the Die-hards in England against the White Paper has given rise to, as also of the extent to which this Die-Hard attitude has received support from certain British elements, official and non-official, in India itself. The unfortunate condition in which political activity has been rendered dormant in India, following the civil disobedience campaign and the severe repressive policy of the Government in meeting it, has evidently emboldened the Die-hards. In the circumstances, we would once again urge the Congress as well as all other organisations to recognise that the situation which has arisen demands not only a reorientation of Congress policy but also an immediate effort on the part of the Congress and of Congressmen to invite and secure the co-operation of all progressive parties in the country to put forth the united strength of the nation to resist the tide of reaction.—"Hindu."

MYSTERY OF A MONOPOLY

Sugar Ramp in Junagad

By A JUNAGADHI.

When Mr. Cadell took charge of the Junagad State Administration last February (1932) he expressed himself very strongly on the grant of sugar candy monopoly by his predecessor in office—Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai—to Haji Satar of Verawal.

Soon after his settling down in Junagad, however, he saw how easily things were going on there and, giving up the opinions he held and expressed at the time of his appointment, he followed closely in the footsteps of Mahamadbhai. Quite forgetting what he had said and done on the subject, he plunged into the monopoly system with a zeal which quite outstripped Mahamadbhai.

The public of Junagad were quite annoyed one morning to hear that the Dewan had granted sugar and sugar candy monopoly to an alien merchant of Dhoraji on somewhat astounding terms. The contractor was to get all the facilities that the Port of Verawal could give; he was to get large sums of money from the State Treasury at nominal interest and finally he was given permission to make a clear profit of 6¼ per cent on his nett prices.

This is dubious enough but the rub is not there. Mr. Cadell also contracted that on whatever sugar was sold outside Junagad State a rebate of 50 per cent would be allowed to the monopolist. This was a clause which immediately attracted the attention of the Government of India and the State was forced by the issue of an extraordinary Gazette "publicly" to cancel this arrangement of rebate.

WHY THIS MONOPOLY?

One may naturally inquire why Mr. Cadell plunged into this contract with such extraordinary secrecy and hurry. In the first place he was greatly opposed—as every sensible person should be—to the grant of any monopoly whatever.

In the second place, if at all a monopoly was to be given there were merchants enough in Junagad who would have been too glad to offer terms and accept a monopoly. But these were kept in the dark and the monopoly was given away to an outsider with no interest in Junagad.

In the third place the grant of money from the State Purse on nominal interest was a matter of considerable importance and it would be expected that the State, while granting such large contracts extending over a number of years would publicly invite tenders for the same. And lastly considering all the terms together the rate of profit allowed was excessive.

A CURIOUS ORDER

The Junagad State subjects and merchants immediately protested. But European Officers who are deputed by Government in Native States at the request of the subjects are known to be mostly if not completely apathetic towards public opinion, and they failed to convince Mr Cadell that his monopoly was an inequitable grant. The rates went

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

DE VALERA DISAPPOINTS.

There will be great disappointment in reactionary circles in England at the news that Mr. de Valera does not intend to resign, and also that, he is not going to have fresh elections just at present to suit the convenience of Mr. Cosgrave and his friends.

The fact that his relations with Labour are as good as ever, and that they are going to be consolidated further by a closer alliance will, no doubt, cause a shock to his opponents.

There can be nothing common between Labour and their enemies, the Blue-Shirted Fascists of Ireland. It is stated at the same time that the economic war between Ireland and England is to be carried on with greater vigour, if possible.

For the present at least Mr. de Valera's tenure as President is assured. There is no reason to believe that he has lost his old popularity, and that Ireland is pining for the return of Mr. Cosgrave and his other pro-British allies.

WHAT IS COMMON?

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, speaking at a meeting of the Bengal National Chamber, said that it was possibe to kill Terrorism only through a thorough co-operation between Indians and Europeans in this country, and he asked the latter to criticise those acts of Government which gave an "indirect encouragement to Terrorism."

So far we agree with him, but the question is, how such co-operation is to be brought about, when there is so very little in common between them.

The fact is that the European community in India is unable to find any fault with the Government and their many acts which press on the country so hardly. The Europeans believe in wholesale condemnation of Indians and thorough-going support of the Government.

Every responsible Indian has condemned terrorism, but mere condemnation will not rid the country of it. If the Government want co-operation, they must make a serious attempt to satisfy Indian political ambitions, instead of trying to force a "bogus" constitution on the country.

DISCOURAGING INDIANISATION.

Mr. Mehrotra's withdrawal of his resolution on the expansion of University Training Corps merely because the Commander-in Chief advised him to do so, suggests that he and his supporters are as little in earnest about developing the Corps as are Government.

The Corps serve a very useful purpose and with a little more effort can be made far more popular than they have been. The Shea Committee highly recommended them and, as Mr. Mehrotra pointed out, several Universities are prepared to maintain them at their own expense.

The Commander-in-Chief's objection that some of the Corps are not popular enough merely shows that there is something wrong in the way they are conducted.

Recruiting more persons from among the Corps for the Officer-classes will ensure maximum strength in each Corps. But it suits those responsible to discourage Indianisation of the Army in every possible way.

VINDICTIVE PUNISHMENT.

The U. P. Education Department is reported to have ordered that no student studying in the Public High School of Muttra shall be allowed to appear for the Matriculation Examination or to be admitted to any recognised and aided school.

Such drastic action against a whole school smacks of a vindictiveness for which we cannot imagine any justification and is also an unfair way of dealing with schools outside Government control.

It is said that many of the students in the school are those who had recently gone on strike in a local Mission School for some grievance and that they and almost all their teachers, who sympathised with them, started the new school in question.

If the Public School is guilty of nothing worse, the Education Department's action against it cannot be too strongly condemned.

It is to be hoped that the Allahabad University will not allow the Department to interfere with its right of admitting any students to its examinations, as it chooses.

PRISON FOR ADULTERATORS.

The Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. Surve for inflicting a more severe punishment on all those guilty of adulterating food, deserves the support of the public and the Government. Such a measure ought to have come from the Treasury Bench.

The Bill is long overdue, and we hope the Government will support it and ensure its passage at one sitting. The Bill provides for imprisonment, which may extend to six months for the first offence or one year, if repeated.

Both the Municipality and the Magistrates are powerless adequately to cope with the evil, for mere fines do not prevent this noxious traffic.

If the Bill is passed into law, the Health Officer should not confine his attention to butter and ghee alone, for there are other articles of food which are also disgracefully adulterated.

Readers' Views

FOOD ADULTERATION

From Purity

The adulteration of butter and ghee in the city has now become an everyday question for the health of the public and campaign first taken up by your paper, has been carried on vigorously by our local municipal staff, and the grateful public thank them for same.

In this connection one main point has been lost sight of and it is this that, so long as importation of so-called vegetable ghee and fish oil is allowed by government, food fakers will make use of the stuff in one way or another. What about the cheap pastries and biscuits that are sold to the public? Do these articles of daily consumption contain pure butter? Thousands of office-goers take their daily lunch in our Irani restaurants, and who cares for what stuff these dealers offer to hungry souls. The cheap cakes costing annas eight per dozen and the soft, spongy bread that is gulped down the throats of hundreds of working clerks are forerunners of many diseases from which we suffer.

It is of no use amending the law against adulteration of ghee and butter only, but it should equally be applied for all kinds of food adulteration. The public should agitate and force the authorities entirely to stop the importation of vegetable ghee and fish oil.

"Times'" Significant Confession!

From B. F. Bharucha

The alleged "Indian Political Correspondent" of the "Times of India" has unconsciously furnished a fresh proof of his close association—not with Indian India, but with official and Anglo-Indian India Surveying the situation "Through Nationalist Eyes," in yesterday's "Times," the correspondent observes, that,

"The Secretary of State is reported to have issued directions to the Government of India, that whatever happens Mr. Gandhi should not be allowed to die of hunger strike inside a prison"!!!

That is an "official secret," which traces the connection of the correspondent to official circles!

But, by the way, what must have been the attitude of the Government of India or of Harry Haig, that called for such a specific direction from the S. of S.?

Gen. Avari Arriving To-day

From B. F. Bharucha.

After more than seven years, "Gen. Avari" is coming to Bombay by Nagpur Mail to-day Friday morning and will alight at Dadar at 7-25 a.m. Since 1922, the best part of his life has been in prison!

He has been a great favourite of the C.P. people.

His letters to the Governors and European officers and Traders depict his attitude towards foreign exploiters. Will Bombay give him a fitting welcome?

Tyranny In Merwar

From Dinkar Rao Dharma.

Indian States are seeking protection. They will have it. The Princes have rendered loyal services and the Master must reciprocate. But I wish the people living in British India should also begin to know these Princes, more intimately. They are not what they look at Taj or Majestic. Their States are not as are often depicted in the gutter press. Being a born Rajasthani I have made up my mind to let the public know what is actually happening in those lawless regions. I know them. I have travelled through their States not as a Shikari but as a student of politics.

I must begin with a Hindu State so that I may not be misunderstood when I write about some Muslim State. First I take the Merwar State. It is the Premier State of Rajputana—the land of Pratap and as such it ought to be the centre of nationalism and heroic inspirations. But unfortunately it is not so. It is ruled over by a Maharana always surrounded by flunkies and toadies, by unscrupulous Mehtas—the die-hard communalists. The result is all-round corruption. Bribery is rampant in every nook and corner. "Begar" exists in the most virulent form. Every Jagirdar is a Tsar incarnate who can do anything without any interference rrom any quarter. Communalism seems all prevading. Just imagine the atrocity. Muslims are not allowed to open tea and pan shops within the four walls of Udaipur—the capital city. Will the States' People Conference do anything to get redress for the oppressed people of that Premier State? I doubt but I am not hopeless.

KAMATIPURA TODDY SHOP

From S. L. Silam

One naturally expects the Bombay Excise to respect the rules framed by the Department. But queer are the methods of this Department in sanctioning new licenses or transferring them from one place to the other. One express condition that so far has been observed scrupulously while granting toddy or Liquor licenses, is that no such toddy or liquor shop shall be opened near about, much less opposite a school, religious place of worship, public library or any place used for public purposes. Recently much to the annoyance of the residents of Kamatipura a toddy shop has been allowed in front of a public library and a public hall on Bazar Road near the 13th Street Kamathipura.

It is really unthinkable that this licencee is allowed to open his shop in this quarter without the Department first ascertaining whether there could be any objection to the opening of such a shop under its rules. If really the Excise people have done it the other way, the public can see how the Department flouts sometimes the very rules it has framed in the interests of the public. Not only that but the Department has gone to the length of disregarding its usual procedure to give public notice to the residents of the proposed place where a toddy or liquor shop is to be opened to register their objection if any to the opening of such a shop within a fortnight of such notice. In this case perhaps anticipating no protest or objection this shop seems to be allowed much to the surprise of all concerned.

On enquiry I learn that the local authorities refused permission to the licencee but the same has been obtained by him from 'higher authorities.' I cannot say at this moment how far this report is true. The public of the locality has already sent in its protest and I am confident that the higher authorities whosever they may be in deference to their 'own code for guidance' and the wishes of the public will refrain from confirming the transfer of this toddy shop to its present place.

Dusserah Festival

From D. J. Athalye.

From the announcement made the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal a few days ago, I was under the impression that the Celebration of the Dusserah Utsav was this year to be performed under the auspices of that Mandal by the Hindus of Bombay, but from the announcement made by Dr. M. B. Udgaonker, and Mr. Pandse, Secretaries, Dusserah Sammelan Committee, Bombay, North, 1932, it is surprising to find that another Dusserah Celebration is attempted in the North of the Island by certain people in the north of the Island.

While attempts are being made to unite Hindus it is not very proper that several institutions should come forward and try to split such celebrations into different smaller fractions. The Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal is an organisation of the whole of Bombay, and, as far as I know, during the ensuing celebrations to be held under the auspices of that Mandal Hindu individuals and Institutions from the North as well as the South of Bombay have co-operated, and consented to join in work hand in hand, and if at that juncture, it is tried to set up another celebration in the North of Island, it would not be fit and proper.

"Dispensing With Old Hands"

From "Graduate."

I respectfully beg to invite through the medium of your esteemed paper the attention of the Bombay Municipal Authorities to the important resolution brought in by a Municipal Commissioner of Lahore which is as follows:—

"This meeting of the Lahore Municipality is of opinion that, in view of the daily increase in the number of unemployed educated youths, all employees of the Municipality, irrespective of caste or creed and without any exception who have put in 25 years' service, or more be compulsorily be retired and in future the service limit be fixed at 25 years."

Will any active member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation bring forward a similar resolution, in order that it may be given effect to, in all the departments of our Municipality in a spirit of sympathy with the unemployed graduates of our City?

ADULTERATION FOR FLAVOURING PURPOSE!

Commissioner On Merchants' Appeal For Permission To Mix 10 Per Cent. Of Vegetable Product With Ghee

The Municipal Commissioner gave the following replies to the questions put by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai on Thursday, re: the adulteration of ghee and licences for manufacturers:

LICENSES.

61 licenses were issued in 1932-33 and 24 in 1933-34 upto 28-8-1933 for storing and selling ghee above 4 cwts.

For manufacturing ghee 6 licenses were issued in 1932-33 and 2 in 1933-34 upto 28-8-1933.

For melting vegetable product 10 licenses were issued in 1932-33 and 7 in 1933-34 upto 28-8-1933

There are in all 16 places in the City used for melting vegetable product. 8 of these have already been lincensed. Licenses have been refused in the case of 2. The question of granting licenses for the remaining 6 places is under consideration.

FOR ADULTERATION.

No applications have been received from any merchants asking for permission for adulteration of pure ghee with foreign matter. A representation has however been received on 2-9-1933 on behalf of the Bombay Vegetable Products Merchants' Association in which it is suggested that the Government of Bombay should be asked to prohibit the mixing of butter, ghee or vegetable product with whale oil or other animal fat and to allow the mixing of vegetable product with ghee not exceeding 10 per cent. for flavouring purpose as is done in Europe, and that such article should be allowed to be sold not as ghee or butter or vegetable product but as Tawda. This representation is under consideration.

INSPECTION VISITS.

Inspection visits for taking samples are arranged in most cases by the Assistant Health Officers who direct the staff to take samples from particular places. Ghee and butter samples are taken by the Medical Inspectors to whom the power has been delegated for the purpose under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, while the samples of milk are taken in addition by the Medical Assistants and the Milk Sub-Inspectors.

RAIDERS BUSY ON FRONTIER

Kidnap 5 Men But Release Them Depriving Them Of Their Belongings

QUETTA, September 14.

It is reported that a band of raiders from across the border kidnapped five men near the 11th mile-stone from Quetta on the Quetta-Kuchkak Road and carried away eleven camels with them.

The raiders deprived the captives of their belongings including clothes giving them instead old and tattered clothes to wear.

The kidnapped men were later released and they have returned.

Levies have been sent in pursuit of the raiders but so far they have not been traced.—A.P.

JAPANESE DELEGATION AT CALCUTTA

Warm Welcome At Outram Ghat

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

His Excellency Setsuzo Sawada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and members of Japanese Trade Delegation arrived at midday from Rangoon by S.S. "Ekma" and were given cordial reception at Outram Ghat on behalf of the Bengal Government.

Among those present to receive them were Mr. H. J. Twynam, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Mr. S. N. Roy, Additional Secretary, Mr. G. S. Datta, Director of Industry, Mr. L. H. Colson, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and the A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District.

A large number of Japanese residents in city and Indians were also present and gave them an ovation. A Japanese monk played music and recited hymns.

On arrival the delegates were escorted by M. Hara, Japanese Consul-General and drove to the Great Eastern Hotel in cars provided by the Bengal Government. They were entertained to luncheon at the United Services Club by Sir William Prentice, the Home Member and to an afternoon party at the Great Eastern Hotel by Nawab K.G.M. Faroqui. They will spend the rest of the day sightseeing and will dine with the Consul-General at his residence.—A. P.

BATON CHARGE ON FRENZIED ARABS

Excited Crowd Fight To Touch Feisal's Coffin

HAIFA, Sept 14

The police temporarily lost control of an excited crowd greeting the body of the late King Feisal aboard the British cruiser. Over 15,000 Frenzied Arabs crying "Allah Ho Akbar" fought to touch the coffin.

Ugly situation was threatening when mounted police wielding batons cleared the way to airforce aeroplanes by which the remains were taken to Baghdad.—Reuter's Special.

INDIVIDUAL C. D. IN BENARES

17 Congressmen Sent To Jail

BENARES, September 14.

Seventeen Congressmen of Chandauli Tehsil in Benares District have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment in connection with individual civil disobedience.—A.P.

PRINTING MACHINES FOR SALE.

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AHMEDABAD SWADESHI BAZAAR

Shrimathi Sharada Mehta op ened the "Swadeshi Bazaar" at Ahmedabad.

Shrimathi Tarangini Nikant reading an account of the "Swadeshi Bazaar" at Ahme dabad.

MYSTERY OF A MONOPOLY

(Continued From Page 6).

up and the monopolist started profiteering.

In order to bring matters more forcibly home to Mr. Cadell's mind the local merchants played a clever and bold trick. They imported into the State sugar and sugar candy and showed that, even after paying a prohibitive land customs duty of 31/9 per cent they could afford to sell at Kutiana, Visawadar and Junagad the articles at a price less than that charged by the monopolist. An order was at once issued prohibiting the import of sugar in the State by land except by payment of full imperial customs.

What is most curious and preposterous in the time of a British Officer is that the order was sought to be enforced retrospectively and the Revenue Commissioner was directed to recover forthwith the full imperial customs on sugar and sugar candy imported and sold before the order was promulgated. This was clearly arrant nonsense and the merchants refusing to swallow it swarmed round the Dewan's Office. They saw the Dewan twice and the order was ultimately cancelled, with the result that now, if any merchant wishes to import sugar in Junagad State by land he has first to pay the imperial customs at the landing port and then to pay the full imperial customs on entering Junagad Territory.

DEWAN'S ANNOYANCE.

A very interesting interview took place between the Kutiana, Visavadar and Junagad Merchants and the Dewan. In the course of this interview some of the merchants told Mr. Cadell plainly, that some of the sugar imported by them came from the monopolists agents outside the State.

The argument then became very clear. If the monopolist sells sugar and sugar candy outside Junagad State at such a rate that this rate—even after an addition of 31/9 per cent land customs and transit charges both ways—is less than the rate at which the monopolist sells his goods in Junagad, either the State secretly grants rebate or the monopolist's transactions are not above board. At any rate there is no doubt that the Junagad public bears the burden of taxation and has to pay more for having committed the crime of staying in a maritime State as at present administered.

ABOLISH MONOPOLY

With a view to secure redress on this subject a deputation of respectable merchants waited upon the Dewan on 27th August. They explained the situation 'too' clearly to Mr. Cadell and made the following demands:—

(1). That the existing sugar monopoly be at once abolished.

(2). That any merchant who wished to import sugar should be allowed to do so.

(3). That the merchants themselves without the advance of any money by the State were willing by guarantee to import at Verawal all the sugar required for Junagad and that they would pay the full imperial customs without any rebate.

(4). That they did not want profit more than 1 to 2 per cent.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

It is to be seen how the slow executive machinery moves in such a vital matter. But the course is very clear. If the State does not really pay any rebate to the present monopolist the customs revenue is confined to the consumption of sugar in the Junagad State only. If full imperial customs is paid at Verawal the State has nothing at all to lose; on the contrary a reduction in the margin of profit in sugar is sure to result in greater sales in the State as well as in the surrounding States. This profit, however small, will go into the pockets of local merchants, thus causing an improvement in the hopeless trade depression in the State.

May God help the Dewan in deciding this matter

NO ATTRACTION FOR "JOINT"!

Except Hyderabad & Bikaner No Other State Representative To Attend

NO CHANGE IN W. P.?

Will Sir Samuel Hoare Defend His Pat Scheme and Save it From Being Whittled Down?

SNMLA, Sept. 14.

The Associated Press understands that except Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderapad& and Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner) no other States' representative is likely to proceed to London for the further session of the Joint Select Committee.

Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir V. T. Krishnamachar', Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani will not be leaving India. The reason for this appears to be that there is no prospect of the White Paper being improved in any material respect, and that Sir Samual Hoare will defend the scheme being whittled down.

Sir Krishnamachari, Sir Liqat Hyat Khan and Sir Ramaswamy Iyer are at present in Simla

Sir Krishnamachari, who will be seeing the Viceroy to-day leaves for Baroda day after to-morrow.

Sir Ramaswamy Iyer is leaving this afternoon for Bhopal, where he, along with Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman (Delhi) will appear for the Nawab in the appeal brought by His Highness against Sardar Diwan Singh, Editor, "Riyasat" (Delhi), in the District Court Hoshangabad, and for the confirmation of the sentence passed by the lower court under the Princes Protection Act.—A. P.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Appeal To Citizens Of Bombay

Sixteenth will see the beginning of the celebration of Manatma Gandhiji's Birthday anniversary It will last for 23 days ending on 8th October.

Khadi sales and Khadi propaganda is the only programme for the whole Jayanti, and has to be vigorously carried out.

The period is short but the stock of Khadi to be disposed off and the area to be covered are very vast. The system of Khadi notes which was experimented last year and found speedy and effective is therefore adopted this year also.

To hawk Khadi from place to place has been found difficult and inconvenient specially when the work is to be effected on a large scale.

Moreover, the buyers could not peruse the vast range of variety Khadi has produced. Khadi notes facilitates the would-be-purchasers to go to any of the Bombay and suburban Bhandars, select varieties and make purchases even by and by.

But the greatest advantage by Khadi Notes is that the Khadi activity gets an unparalleled impetus by getting advances to the extent of ones family requirements and thus secures a market for the products of the most needy spinners and weavers who are otherwise crushed by the uncertainty of the outlets of their outputs.

Thus Khadi-Note is the concrete form of a great national scheme. It is to the extent of the success of this scheme that the Daridranarayanas will have their due share in the celebrations of Mahatmaji's Jayanti.

To canvass for Khadi notes and get advances from them various enthusiastic Khadi workers will go round different localities, markets and houses. It is our earnest hope that Bombayites will receive them cordially and make the Khadi Notes Scheme a success.

DIE-HARDS & WHITE PAPER

Birmingham Conference To Consider Proposals

LONDON, September 14.

The White Paper proposals will receive prominence at the Conservative Conference at Birmingham in October, states the "Daily Telegraph" political correspondent, who understands that Mr. Churchill is not likely to attend.

Some of the opponents of Government's policy, it is believed, prefer Baron Lloyd for presenting their case.

Sir S. Hoare as a Member of the Select Committee will not reply to the criticisms but Lord Hailsham may do so.—Reuter.

REPORT ON I. T. AMALGAMATION

No Case For Submission When Bill Has Already Been Passed

The Corporation on Thursday considered a resolution of Mr. D. G. Dalvi who moved to request their two representatives Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Meyer Nissim to submit their report to the Corporation in connection with the Improvement Trust Amalgamation Bill on which they were sent as Corporation's representatives to the Legislative Council.

Many councillors opined that no useful purpose would be served by the report as the Bill had already been passed and would become law shortly. The resolution was thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

JAP AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW

TOKIO, September 14.

Mr. Koki Hirota, former Japanese Ambassador at Moscow has been appointed to succeed Count Ucchida, Foreign Minister, whose resignation is officially ascribed to ill-health though it is reported that difference of opinion in high places regarding his foreign policy is plainly responsible for it.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL BANK BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. Pandya Demands That It Should Not Deprive Indigenous Banks Of Their Powers

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

When the Assembly met to-day, it took up consideration of the Imperial Bank Amending Bill, which is a corollary to the Reserve Bank Bill.

There were no questions on the Order Paper.

Mr. Rafi, Secretary to the Assembly, read a message that the Council of State had refused to take up consideration of the Bill to prevent Juvenile Smoking. There were ironical cheers.

Sir George Schuster asked the House to refer to the same Joint Select Committee the Imperial Bank Amending Bill as would sit on the Reserve Bank Bill. This was the essential part of the scheme.

STEP-MOTHER-IN-LAW OF BANKS.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya apologised to the House for his absence yesterday, when Sir George Schuster spoke. He said that he had expected the debate to conclude to-day. In any case, he had taken his Leader's permission. He wished that the Imperial Bank Bill had been put in the form, which might have been better understood by the House. The Imperial Bank which was a step-mother-in-law of banks in India was going to be deprived of the powers of the daughters-in-law. The Imperial Bank had not used those powers properly. He hoped that steps would be taken that no further obstacles were put in the way of the Indian banks and that the false impression should not be allowed to be created that the Imperial Bank, for the mere act of its being an agent of the Reserve Bank was a Government institution. People in this country had weakness for Government institutions.

Concluding Mr. Pandya said the Court of Ward monies were at present deposited in the Imperial Bank. Hereafter such business should not be monopolised by this Bank. He also gave an instance of how once two parties in a Court agreed to deposit money in an Indian Bank in Madras, and the judge in the absence of rules to the contrary allowed such a deposit. Thereafter Government issued a circular asking courts to always deposit the money in the Imperial Bank.

CRITICISED SYSTEM NOT PERSONS.

Proceeding Mr. Pandya said that during the discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill he did not criticise persons on the directorate of the Imperial Bank, but only the system under which the directorate went to the same persons in the same provinces even when their ages were 80 and 90. Surely it was time that such superannuated and physically unfit individuals were not selected to the directorate of such an important institution as the Imperial Bank.

The President asked how these remarks were relevant at this stage. He reminded the House of the scope of the Bill and ruled out detailed references to the constitution and management of the Imperial Bank

Dr. Ziauddin explained close relations that were sought to be established between the present Imperial Bank and the future Reserve Bank.

REFERENCE OPPOSED.

Mr. B Das opposed reference to a Select Committee of the Imperial Bank Amending Bill He quoted Sir Malcolm Hailey who expected the Imperial Bank to serve all sections and to develop Indian trade and commerce, and said that the Bank had failed to come up to that expectation. Mr Das also referred to the support given to the Alliance Bank, when in liquidation but not to the People's Bank of India. He asked for repeal of the Imperial Bank Act.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. S. C. Sen spoke next, the former was critical of the Imperial Bank, while the latter stated that the Bengal National Bank was given Rs. 20 lakhs advance on its liquidation.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed explained the difficulties of Indian industrialists and agriculturists in getting money from the Imperial Bank.

SCHUSTER SUMS UP.

Sir George Schuster's summing up was brief. He said that in public interest he would not reply to all the points raised in connection with the Imperial Bank and added that the Select Committee should hear both sides of the case. If Opposition's point was that the present Bill did not go far enough, even then they should support the Select Committee motion.

The Bill was referred to the same Joint Select Committee of 28 members as the Reserve Bank Bill had been referred to.

Sir Joseph Bhore's motion on Merchants' Shipping Amendment Bill was then passed without any change.

The Merchant Shipping Bill passed by the Assembly relates to the safety of life at sea and is in accordance with International Convention signed in London.

MURSHIDABAD BILL.

The Murshidabad Estate Administration Bill is amended by the Select Committee was moved for consideration by Mr. Glancy.

Referring to the suggestion of Messrs. K.C. Neogy, Sarma, Mitra, Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. Morgan and Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy on the Committee that those decrees already obtained in judicial courts should not be lightly reopened by manager to be appointed on behalf of the Secretary of State, Mr. Glancy said that this was a reasonable suggestion and would be adopted. He hoped that the amendments tabled regarding this matter would not be moved (cheers).

Several amendments were moved but all were withdrawn.

PERPETUATING EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Puri asked why they should legislate to perpetuate his extravagance and whether Nawabs had no moral obligations to pay their liabilities. He would not be a party to any measure which trampled the sacredness and sanctity attaching to documents given by the highest tribunals in the land.

Pandit Sen thought that the Bill was opposed to all canons of justice and jurisprudence while Mr. Jog considered that it had no moral backbone.

Dr. Ziauddin expressed the opinion that the measure was very urgently needed.

BILL PASSED.

Sir B. B. Ghosh, Law Member declared that it had been the policy of the British Government to maintain the dignity of ancient families. He asked if it was the intention of Mr. Puri that the premier Nawab in the country should go abegging. The speech of Mr. Puri was that of a radical who wanted to wipe out everything ancient. There was no use defending the creditors who had advanced money under the influence of speculation.

The Bill was examined by the strongest select committee possible.

The Bill was passed and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

HOW INFECTION IS CAUGHT
&
HOW IT IS SPREAD
FOR COUGH
LYNSOLA
FOR COLD
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
for irritation of the Throat, Congestion of the Lungs and Cold in the Chest.
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dissolves gathered phlegm, soothes sore spots and restores healthy breathing.
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Damodarlalji With Hansa Goes To Simla

Lord Willingdon's Influence May Bring About Reconciliation Between Mahant And Son. Says Delhi Report

The Delhi correspondent of the "Hindustan Times." writes to that journal as follows:—

Negotiations are reported to be proceeding to persuade Shri Damodarlalji, son of Shri Goverdhanlalji, Mahant of Nathdwara, famous for Hindu pilgrimage in Udaipur State, to return to Nathdwara.

Some days back, Shri Goverdhanlalji visited Delhi and had a talk with his son in the same connection. He then left the other day for Simla to see the Viceroy, with whom the Mahant is reported to claim an old friendship, ever since Lord Willingdon was the Governor of of Bombay.

PROPHECY COMES TRUE.

According to a story widely current, Shri Goverdhanlalji had then predicted to Lord Willingdon that he would become the Viceroy of India, and his prediction has come true.

It is surmised that His Excellency's influence might informally be brought to bear on Damodarlalji for his return to his "gaddi."

CALLED TO SIMLA

It is significant in this connection that Shri Damodarlalji with Hansa Bai and his entourage has also left for Simla, presumably being summoned by his father who is already there, and it is also expected that Shri Damodarlalji may also have an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy.

It is said that if Damodarlalji is persuaded to return to Nathdwara a condition precedent to his doing so will perhaps be the annulment of his marriage with Hansa and severance of his connections with her.

"ELDERS" ADOPT COTTON BILL

Extension Of Protection For Textile Industry Till March

PANEL OF ADVISERS

Cotton Growers Asked to Send Representatives, Says Mr. Stewart.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Council of State passed the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary moving consideration of the Bill stated that the deputation of the Cotton Textile Industry in Japan would be coming to confer with the Indian millowners in competition. It would not be wise to give legislative effect to their tariff proposals which might require to be seriously altered after the forthcoming negotiations. Therefore an extension of protection till March was sought for by the present Bill.

SUPPORT FOR BILL.

Mr. Mehrotra and Mr. Jagdish Bannerji supported the Bill while Mr. Henderson of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce said that it was an important milestone in India's constitutional and fiscal development that for the first time in the matter of trade relationship a Sovereign Power was sending an official delegation to confer with the Government of India on terms of complete equality.

He hoped that the Conference would succeed.

PANEL OF ADVISERS.

Mr. Stewart assured that the Government of India had already sent invitations to industrial and commercial bodies in the country to send their representatives to form a panel of advisers during the negotiations.

Mr. Basu: What about the cotton growers?

Mr. Stewart: Cotton growers have also been asked to send their representatives. The Government of India would not fail to consult any interests concerned with the question during the negotiations.

The Bill was passed.

The Council adjourned till Saturday when resolutions by Mr. Taylor, Finance Secretary, on the bills to constitute a Reserve Bank in India and to amend the Imperial Bank Act would be discussed. —A. P.

GANDHIJI'S DECISION WILL BE WELCOMED

Will He Advise Change In Congress Policy, Asks "Hindu"

MADRAS, Sept 14.

Commenting on Gandhiji's latest statement, the "Hindu" says, his decision not to seek imprisonment by aggressive civil disobedience till the 3rd of August next, when his imprisonment for one year to which he was last sentenced would have normally expired, if he had not been released in the meanwhile, will be welcomed throughout the country. The paper hopes in the best interests of the country, Gandhiji will see his way to advise change in the Congress policy conducive to united constructive action on the part of all progressive elements in the country."—A.P.

CONSTRUCTION OF TWO BRIDGES

Facilitating Communication Between Chaman Kandhar And Herat

QUETTA, Sept. 14.

Information has been received here that bridges are being constructed on Arghastan and Argandab, the two rivers running on either side of Kandhar. It is stated that the Governor of Kandhar is personally taking keen interest in the above scheme.

It may be mentioned that on completion of the above bridges road communication between Chaman, Kandhar and Herat will be greatly facilitated.—A. P.

FUTURE OF COCHIN HARBOUR

Conference To Discuss Future In November

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

It is understood that a conference will be held at the end of October or the beginning of November in Delhi, to discuss the future of Cochin Harbour Development scheme, and various problems connected with that, and that the Governments of Madras Travancore and Cochin besides the Government of India will be represented.

VICEROY'S PROGRAMME

According to the present plans, Lord Willingdon will be visiting Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore and Madras in December, staying in each place for four or five day.

His Excellency's engagements in Travancore, which will be by the Second week of December, include a state banquet and the inspection of various public institutions. —A. P

LATE MR. K. B. MURZBAN

Proposed Committee To Organise Permanent Memorial

At the condolence meeting to be held on Sunday next at the Excelsior Theatre in connection with the demise of the late Mr. Kaikobad Behramji Marzban, B.A. J.P., organised by his old pupils in addition to the resolutions of regret and condolence, a resolution will be moved for the appointment of a Committee to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman.

The following names will be proposed for the committee:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sir Shapoorji Billimoria; Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee; Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkhanavala; Mr. Rustom P. Masani; Mr. Devidas P. Desai; Dr. F. N. Moos; Mr. Jehangir K. Mehta; Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy; Mr. Manubhai Rangildas; Mr. Homi D. Banaji Mr. Dara B. Contractor; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai; Mr. Rahimtoolla M. Chinoy; Mr. Jehangir P. Karkaria.

Among the speakers will be Mr. Manubhai Rangildas Dr. Framroze N. Moos, Mr. Jehangir P. Karkaria; Mr. Sujjoodin E. Kurwa Mr. K. K. Lalcaca, Mr. Ardeshir B. Homavazir; Mr. Ardeshir K. Munshi; Mr. Devidas Desai and Mr. Jehangir K. Mehta.

PEGGED PRICES OF WHEAT REMOVED

WINNIPEG, September 14.

Pegged prices of wheat and oats instituted on August 15 were removed by an emergency meeting of the Grain Exchange to-day.—Reuter's Special.

RISE IN COTTON AND GOLD PRICES

Sequel To Persistent Talks Of Inflation

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Thursday (11 p.m.)

With a rise of 28 points the New York Cotton futures during the early part of Thursday's Session due to persistent talk of inflation, business in Broach April/May delivery was done freely at Rs. 200 at night.

With a rise of 32 points in Franc Cross Rate to 81.21 gold prices in Bombay advanced to Rs 32-4-6.

LAL BAUG DISPUTE STILL UNSETTLED

Members Of Conciliation Committee To Submit Report Next Thursday

There was a meeting of those interested in the settlement of the Lal Baug dispute in the Mayor's Parlour, Corporation Hall on Thursday evening to discuss the present situation among those present in addition to, Messrs. B. N. Karanjia and C. P. Wade, the two remaining members of the Committee appointed to settle the affair, if possible, Sardar Sir Suleman Kassum Mitha, and Mr. Boman Behram, Dr. P. Meisheri, Mr. N. M. Talpade, and Mrs. Shafi Tyebji.

The meeting was not open to the press but we understand that the letter addressed by Mr. Meyer Nissim to the Committee tendering his resignation of his membership in the Committee was considered, when some of the members took exception to certain statements made in the letter, while the letter published in the press, giving Mr. Meyer Nissim's reasons for resigning from the Committee gave use to some criticism and Sir Suleman Kassum Mitha, it is stated, refuted the allegation that the owner of the market had failed to co-operate with the Committee.

Mr. Tairsee urged that unless the owner of the market wrote to the Commissioner requesting him to drop the prosecutions, the atmosphere necessary for bringing about harmony and peace would be in peril.

Mr. A. R. Dinshikar and Mr. M. N. Talpade have issued the following statement in connection with the letter published by Mr. Meyer Nissim in the press.

"We have read Mr. Meyer Nissim's letter appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on September 6th, in connection with his resignation as a member of the Conciliation Committee. We believe that when he used the words to the effect that the landlord of the Laibagh market kept in the back-ground, he meant to suggest that the landlord, with the knowledge of the Conciliation Committee, had left his case entirely in the hands of his representatives, one or other of whom was always present at the meetings of the Committee, and that he met the Committee personally whenever they requested him to do so.

In the end the proceedings were adjourned until next Thursday when Messrs. Karanjia and Wade will submit a report.

EX-EDITOR GETS THREE MONTHS JAIL

Publication Of Unauthorised Sheets

AJMER, Sept. 13.

B. S. Pathik, ex editor of the now defunct "Rajasthan Sandesh", Ajmer, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous under Section 18(1) of the Press Emergency Act on a charge of running an unauthorised news agency under the title of the Rajasthan Press Service, and publishing unauthorised news sheets.

Pathik was on bail since his prosecution about eight months ago but was re-arrested on the 11th under orders of the City Magistrate on the ground of an apprehension that he would abscond.—A. P.

LATHIS IN DELHI SCUFFLE.

NEW DELHI, September 14.

Hindu-Muslim trouble occurred at grain market in Chauri Bazar at about 4 o'clock, following a dispute between a Hindu flour-mill owner and his Muslim customers.

In the scuffle lathis were used and several persons were injured mostly on the head.—A. P.

FAIRLY ACTIVE TRADING IN COTTON

Bullish Sentiment Well-Maintained In American Market

"Chronicle" Special.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the New York market the bullish sentiment created by yesterday's enthusiastic support was well maintained to-day with trading again fairly active on renewed general buying and active covering by shorts. Backed by these favourable factors, prices moved up rapidly and advance continued unabated under a succession of purchases by mill encouraged by favourable situation in the textile industry.

The session opened with October at 9.30 i.e. 13 points higher than the previous close and continued to progress steadily on New Orleans and Wall Street buying coupled with some foreign demand actuated by firmer Liverpool advices and steadiness of wheat and stocks market rate touching 9.41.

At this level some profit taking developed although the undertone remained fairly steady.

WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 60-1/2, 63-1/8, 65, unchanged from previous closing. In the absence of any important development trading continued dull and uninteresting.

LONDON EXCHANGE

The London stock-exchange displayed healthier disposition with a fair amount of activity. Gilt-edged securities were distinctly harder on the revival of demand.

Three and half per cent Indian Sterling loan quoted £85 unchanged from last price

London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4.61-3/4 gaining about 1-1/3, thereafter continued to move in a narrow margin.

Franc opened at 81.59 and immediately fell away to 81.40 gradually losing ground.

SILVER.

Local silver opened steady at 56/2, 56/4, 56/4. Prices improved on general buying due to private reports from America that silver prices are likely to be raised but profittaking caused rates to scale down and closed steady at 56/6, 56/8, and 56/13 for new settlement, the first being dropped.

GOLD

Gold opened quiet at 32/2, 32/2/3 32/2/6. Prices moved in a narrow range fluctuating either way but later in the session on receipt of weaker sterling- Paris exchange, the market staged a small recovery, closing steady at 32/4, 32/4/3, 32/4/6.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
London, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing	4.62 1/4
To-day's Opening	4.62 1/4
To-day's Closing	4.58 5/8

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing	4.61 3/4
To-day's Closing	4.61 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
New York, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing	9.17
To-day's Opening	9.30
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing	9.37
Difference	+.20

BROACH EXPECTATION.

A.-M.	Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing	5.22
To-day's Opening	5.34
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing	5.35
Difference	+.13

FRANC RATE.
Paris, Sept. 14.

Previous Closing	81.53
To-day's Opening	81.59
To-day's Closing	81.31

SILVER.
London, Sept. 14.

Silver Ready	18-3
Difference	+.1 anna
Silver Forward	18-5
Difference	+.1 anna

Tone of the market:—India & China bought.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Silver Ready	56	6	0
Asso	56	9	0
Kartak	56	15	0
Gold	32	4	0
Kartak	32	4	3
Sovereign	20	5	6

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADY

Limited Turnover In Coals At Unchanged Rates

CALCUTTA, September 14.

In Share market Jutes ruled steady at about yesterdays closing. In Coals there was limited turnover at unchanged rates. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 84/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/1 small lot; Five per cent loan 1945/55 113/6 small lot; 4 per cent New Punjab bonds 1948 100 small lot.

Banks:—Bank of India 107/12 odd lot; Central Bank 25/10; Imperial Bank conty 288 small odd lot; Punjab National Bank conty. Rs. 40; Punjab National Bank paid up 22/4.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light 75/8; Howrahama Light 94; Hardwardehra Branch 107; Katakhallala Bazar 83 small lot.

Cottons:—Benares cotton and silk 1,5; Kesoram 3/5.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/14; Bansdeopur 8/6; Bengal 249/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/4; Burra Dhemo 4/9; Burrakur 14/9; Equitable 20/8; Katras Jherriah 33/4; Mundulpur 4/3; Northdamuda 3/10; Parasea 1/4; Raneegunge 38/6, Singareni Colliery 7/8; South Karanpura 4/8; Talcher 1/12; Union 11/5.

JUTES.

Adamjee ordy 8/8; Anglo India 348/8 small lot; Auckland 175 small lot; Auckland pref. 121; Bally 141 small lot; Barnagore 131/8 small lot; Belvedere 328; Clive 272 small lot; Delta 336/8 small lot; Fort Gloster 469/8; Kamarhatty 454; Howrah 49/2; Lawrence 466; Lansdowne pref. 113; Lothian pref. 129; National 21/14 msall lot; Presidency 5/12; Reliance pref. 132.

Teas:—Beshnauth 24; Daaracherra 12/4; Hattikhira 19/8; Tukvar 25/12.

Rubber: Glenealy S.1.20; Tapah S.1.04-1/2.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 3/6; Bengal Chemical ordy. 283/8; Bengal Telephone ordy. 16/2; Mirzapore electric 5/4; Patna electric 14/12; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 109; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 106 ex-div; B.I. Corporation ord. As. 15; Calcutta Tramways ordy 16; Bengal Paper pref. 127; Basti 28/8 small lot; New Savan 13/8.

Debentures:—5-1/2 per cent. 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 96/4 small lot.—A.P.

MADRAS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Edwards Beats Ratnaji Rao In Men's Singles

MADRAS, Sept 14.

Three more matches in the preliminary rounds were played today in the open tennis championship tournament conducted by the South Indian Athletic Association.

The details are as under:—

MEN'S SINGLES

L Brooke Edwards (Calcutta) beat Ratnaji Rao 6/1 and 6/3. V Chennakesavalu beat C V N Sastry 6/0 and 6/3.

MEN'S DOUBLES

B T Blake (Karachi) and Singaravelu beat Rangarao and Sundarrao 6/4 and 6/3.—A.P

RESTRICTING EXPORTS?

Dutch Indies Ordinance Criticised

AMSTERDAM, September 14.

The Dutch Indian Council severely criticise the Dutch Indies ordinance empowering the Government to restrict exports of any article and regard it as rendering possible the introduction of restriction on rubber exports without consultation with the Peoples Council.

Fear is generally felt in European markets that the ordinance is anticipatory and that Government will impose restriction immediately an agreement is reached with Britain with regard to the control of supplies.—Reuter's Special.

127 "GANGSTERS" ARRESTED

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

As a result of simultaneous raids by the Rangoon police jointly with those of Insein and Maubin districts 127 persons including the alleged leader of a gang were arrested and articles of jewellery valued at over one lakh were seized.

For some time past several dacoities have been committed in the city and districts These were suspected to be the work of a gang which, it is alleged, was responsible for the death of the Inspector of Police U Chit Maung in Insein District.—A.P.

BRITISH TEXTILE MISSION IN BOMBAY

Chairman Strikes Optimistic Note And Says Object Of Journey Is To Understand Indian Viewpoint & Remove Doubts

That they had come to India in a mood for a new and better basis of mutual understanding was the sentiment expressed by Sir William Clare Lees, Chairman of the British Textile Delegation, on his arrival in Bombay by the mail boat "Maloja" on Thursday afternoon.

He declared that it was something historical in Anglo-Indian relations for Lancashire cotton men to come out to India. Britain on the whole and Lancashire in particular was showing a desire to stimulate reciprocal trade.

The expansion of a market in England for Indian cotton was being taken up wholeheartedly, he added, and they were out to explore this and every other way of supporting the well being of India as a whole.

MEMBERS OF DELEGATION

The other members of the delegation who also arrived by the same steamer were:—

Messrs. A. D. Campbell, S. S. Hammersley, M.P., R. Houghton, J.P., Frank Longworth, Maurice Spilman, E. Raymond Street, C. B.E., Delegate and Secretary to the Mission, H. L. Aspden, is also a member of the Delegation and being already in Bombay will now join the remainder of the party.

The Mission is accompanied by Mr. R. W. Lacey, (Secretary to the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations) who is acting as Assistant Secretary and Statistical Advisor and by Miss Maud Seddon, Private Secretary.

The delegation was received on the Mole by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

The delegation meets the Bombay Millowners' Association at a Conference on Monday.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.

Sir William Clare Lees, the Chairman of the Delegation in a press statement said:—

"The British Textile Mission has been two or three weeks away from any news, so that I am afraid we cannot say anything very important for publication until we have heard from the Millowners of India exactly what arrangements they have made while we have been afloat This will be our first task and we have also to confer with the British Trade Commissioner. Sir Thomas Ainscough, whose action in coming from Simla to meet us we much appreciate.

But I can say this, that the British interests we represent attach great importance to our conferences with Indian Millowners. There never has been any official contact between the cotton industry in India and their opposite members in England, so that the present occasion is quite unique.

PROOF OF SINCERITY?

I hope that our action in coming to hold the meeting in India at a season of the year which has made the journey very difficult for us will be accepted by everybody in India as a proof of our desire to understand the Indian point of view better and replace some of the mutual doubts of past years with a better policy on both sides. I do not think conferences of the kind we are about to have are any the less desirable because each side naturally and inevitably to some extent puts their own interests first. I think we may very well find that what is best for each side from their own point of view is by no means inconsistent with certain arrangements for mutual accommodation, and in the acute difficulties of the present times, if we can find and define areas of co-operation we shall all be so much the stronger in pulling through to the prosperity we all hope is round the corner.

SOMETHING HISTORICAL

It is something historical in Anglo-Indian relations for Lancashire Cotton men, supported by their friends in the Artificial Silk Trade, to come out officially like this. It was not an easy decision for Lancashire to take, and I am sure Indians generally will realise its significanie. Britain on the whole, and Lancashire in particular, is showing in various other ways a desire to stimulate reciprocal trade. The expansion of a market in England for Indian cotton is being taken up whole-heartedly on the lines of our promise at Ottawa, and we are out to explore this and every other way of supporting the well-being of India as a whole.

TURNING POINT.

If—as I hope—something good for both sides comes out of our meeting, perhaps the historian of the future may find in it a turning point in Anglo-Indian textile trade relations which will not be without its good effect upon Anglo-Indian relations generally.

That is the mood in which we set foot in India—a mood in which we look for a new and better basis of mutual understanding and as much co-operation as possible. We are grateful already for the arrangements made on our behalf, and no effort will be spared on our part to contribute towards a solid and permanent solution of the difficulties which face both our friends in India and our constituents in England.

COMPLEX PROBLEM

We also look forward to our conferences with Japanese industrialists and hope that these may exercise a valuable influence in clarifying what is admittedly a very complex problem.

PROBLEM OF EDUCATION IN BENGAL

Conference To Discuss Future Policy

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

Bengal's future educational policy, the Associated Press understands, will be considered and is expected to be decided upon at a conference which the Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education propose to convene in Calcutta some time in November.

One of the principal subjects to be discussed, while reviewing the present system of education, will be how far it meets the practical requirements of the taught and how its defects can be remedied.

It is proposed to invite the University of Calcutta and the University of Decca to send five representatives each to the conference.—A. P.

TORNADO HAVOC IN SIRAJGANJ

SIRAJGANJ (By Mail)

Information has been received here that a tornado of considerable velocity, accompanied by a thundering sound, passed over Laubara Panthar, Tepri, Narina (in Shahzadpur), Lakshipur, Pirerchar, Satlathi and Saratali, on the banks of the river Hurasagar (in Belkuchi) in the small hours of Saturday morning.

It is reported that most of the houses at Pirerchar and Satlathi have been razed to the ground and that several boats sank at Lautara Panthar.

The details of the havoc as well as the track of the tornado are unknown, but it is understood that there has been no loss of life.—A. P.

BEAUTY IS BOON

The constant use of our "French Beauty Cream", a scientific invention; removes all wrinkles, ugly stains, scars, pimples, pox dips and other spots from the skin and renders it delicate, tender and velvetine. It wards off prickly heat, roughness, etc., and ensures a never fading beauty, and an ever charming face. A trial will convince you.

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN MALABAR AND PUNJAB

Depression Causes Widespread And Locally Heavy Rain In Central Provinces

POONA, Sept. 14.

Yesterday's depression over East Central Provinces has moved northwestwards and lies this morning with centre slightly to north of Nagpur. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Central Provinces. The monsoon has also been active in Malabar, Burma, Orissa, and the Punjab. A low pressure wave from east is moving into the Bay of Bengal across Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind, West Rajputana, Konkan and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy five; Kyaukpyu two; Victoria Point one and a half; Mergui one; Menywa three-quarters; Sambalpur one; Saugor Island and Cuttack a half; Nagpur six; Raipur five Chanda, Jagdalpur and Kanker three; Amraoti, and Khandwa one and a half; Mukteswar, and Akola three-quarters; Ambala four; Dohad one and a half; Simla, Dharampur and Cherat one; Dalhousie threequarters; Sonamarg, Jodhpur and Rajkot a half; Khushab a quarter; Karachi a quarter; Mahableshwar and Cochin one; and Aurangabad and Mercara a half.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in East Central Provinces, continue to be widespread in West Central Provinces and extend in Central India, East Rajputana and West United Provinces. The monsoon will strengthen in Tenasserim and Pegu and in Konkan and Malabar. Fairly widespread thunderstorm rain will recur in East and North Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in West Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana and in Tenasserim and Pegc during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, September 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 14|9|33: Colaba Point 0.04 inches; Fort 0.10 inches; J.J. Hospital 0.08 inches; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.03 inches.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 51.68 inches; Fort 80.88 inches; J.J. Hospital 58.30 inches; Cotton Laboratory 57.95 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 63.04 inches; Fort 69.43 inches; J. J. Hospital 65.77 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 78.39 inches; Fort 87.05 inches; J. J. Hospital 80.37 inches.

ALL INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of the all-India rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Akola	0.2	30.4	+7.0
Agra	...	27.7	+6.0
Allahabad	...	19.7	—11.4
Ambala	T	49.2	+27.9
Ahmednagar	...	26.7	+12.3
Ajmer	...	27.4	+10.0
Ahmedabad	0.2	37.0	+11.6
Amraoti	T	28.7	+4.5
Bombay	0.5	51.6	—10.5
Bareilly	T	35.2	+3.7
Benares	...	23.5	—7.7
Bhopal	...	37.1	
Bangalore	...	21.4	+5.8
Calcutta	0.1	50.2	+8.7
Cawnpore	...	20.1	—8.8
Calicut	0.8	91.9	+8.5
Chittagong	...	66.2	+10.5
Cuttack	1.4	72.7	+32.2
Coonoor	...	13.4	...
Colombo	...	33.8	+15.1
Deesa	...	34.1	+12.2
Delhi	...	43.9	+23.6
Dehra Dun	2.4	86.7	+17.1
Darjeeling	...	88.1	—2.3
Dehra Ismail Khan	...	5.4	+0.3
Fort Sandeman	...	4.4	—0.8
Gorakhpur	...	44.8	—6.8
Hyderabad	0.4	28.9	+8.1
Hyderabad-Sind	0.3	7.0	+1.3
Indore	T	41.1	+14.3
Jacobabad	...	5.1	+2.9
Jhansi	...	26.6	—3.7
Jubbulpore	T	37.5	—8.7
Jaipur	...	30.3	+9.8
Karachi	T	18.8	+13.0
Kodaikanal	...	25.7	+6.5
Khandwa	0.1	25.4	+1.7
Lahore	0.3	16.9	+2.7
Lucknow	...	11.5	—19.3
Ludhiana	0.8	24.0	+4.0
Lyallpur	0.2	13 4	+2.9
Maymyo	0.1	39.2	+9.8
Multan	0.9	3.9	—2.5
Madras	...	5.1	—7.4
Mysore	...	17.1	+6.0
Marmagoa	0.3	35.9	...
Malegaon	1.3	23.0	+8.1
Mussoorie	0.6	33.6	+15.8
Mahableshwar	2.9	23.6	+10.5
Mount Abu	...	12.0	+18.0
Nagpur	T	48.0	+9.3
Poona	0.1	23.3	+6.0
Patna	...	43.4	—6.3
Pachmarhi	...	72.5	+8.7
Peshawar	...	6.2	+2.0
Quetta	...	3.1	+1.8
Rajkot	1.4	21.9	—0.7
Ranchi	0.7	37.1	—4.4
Rawalpindi	...	25.4	+4.2
Rangoon	0.3	67.0	+0.5
Ratnagiri	0.5	102.3	+13.9
Sialkot	1.1	32.0	+10.9
Srinagar	0.1	11.3	+4.5
Sholapur	0.1	17.4	+0.1
Shillong	...	46.5	—2.7
Simla	1.3	37.6	—7.2

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th September 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.20 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees (0.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 330 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.45 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 54.53 inches.

Weather Remarks: Rain.

NEW LIBRARY IN AHMEDABAD

Gandhiji To Lay Foundation Stone Of Building

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The Library Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality invited Mahatma Gandhi to lay the foundation stone of the building for the library offered by Gandhiji on September 21. Mahatmaji has accepted the invitation. He will also unveil the statute of the late Sir Chinubhai, Mill Agent, the same day.

Gandhiji has expressed his desire to arrange a short programme in view of his delicate health. —A. P.

HINDU SABHA MEETING ENDS IN DISORDER

Several Arya Samajists Injured At Ajmere

AJMER, Sept. 13.

A joint meeting of the local Hindu Sabha and the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Hindu Maha Sabha to be held in Ajmere next month, met last evening to elect delegates to the All India Hindu Maha Sabha and office-bearers of the Reception Committee. The meeting ended in a disturbance resulting in severe injuries to some persons belonging to the Arya Samaj of Kiserganj. Police help was requisitioned. The authorities are taking action to prevent a recurrence of a breach of the peace.—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONGRESSMEN JAILED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

Fifteen persons, who were charged under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for taking out a procession and advocating the boycott of British goods and the assistance of the operations of the Lucknow Congress organisations, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Seth Madhavji Kanji, Nagarseth of Junagadh since 1869, and a man of cosmopolitan sympathies in the dispensation of charities, died recently at Junagadh.

NOVEL PLAN TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

One Course Meal Will Be Provided By Hotels And Restaurants In Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A novel plan to help the unemployed in Germany during the coming winter was explained by Doctor Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda in a speech to-day. A one course meal costing not more than the equivalent of six pence per head will be provided one Sunday monthly in hotels, restaurants and railway dining cars.

Those taking the one course meals will be asked to subscribe meals will be asked to subscribe what they would have usually spen on a Sunday meal to the Unemployed Relief Fund. Private families are expected to curtail their expenditure on food similarly, and devote the money so saved to the Fund. Regular contributors to the Fund will be given a small plaque to be attached to housedoors.

LONG DISTANCE RECORD FLIGHT

Mollisons Not Definite About Their Plans

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Before leaving for Toronto to meet her husband who has been superintending the preparation of their plane "England," Mrs. Amy Mollison declared it was by no means definite that they make their long distance record flight from Toronto to Alleppo this year.

Personally she thought the latest advisable date was past owing to the danger of ice forming on the wings of the plane but everything depended on "Jim".—Reuter.

AZIM CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Echo Of British Legation Murder

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

News from Kabul shows that Azim, culprit in the recent triple murder at the British Legation has been condemned to death.—A. P.

RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY

Governor Meets Members Of Committee

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, who is the President of the Released Prisoners Aid Society, met its members on Thursday noon at the Secretariat. Among those present were:—

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., (Vice-President, Messrs. P. E. Wilkins, (Dy. Comn. of Police), J. B. Boman Behram, D. N. D. Khandalawala, Offg. Chief Presidency Magistrate Col. Alfred H. Barnett (Salvation Army), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Messrs. K. J. Dubash, Elwyn Ezra (Sassoon J. David & Co. Ltd.) Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Prof. E. M. Ezekiel Dr. S. P. Mehta, Prof. V. G. Rao, Rao Bahadur R S. Asavle M.L.C. Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Capt. S. R. Bamjee, Dr. P. N. Daruvalla, Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, and Messrs. Mangeshrao A. Dabholkar, J. V. Varde, Meyer Nissim, (Jt. Hon. Secretaries.) and Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy (Hon. Treasurer.)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Opening Quotations

London, September 14.

Messrs. R.K. Motishaw and Co., have received the opening quotations of Indian Sterling Loans.

3 per cent.	£	73	5 0
3-1|2 per cent.	£	85	5 0
4-1|2 per cent.	£	109	0 0

Tone:—Firm.

POLICE OFFICER TO PAY RS. 500 DAMAGES

Assault On Onlooker While Dispersing Congress Procession Unjustifiable

HABIGANJ, Sept. 8.

Judgment has been delivered by the Munshiff of the 1st Court, Habiganj, decreeing with cost of the long pending Civil Suit brought by one Narendra Lal Das of village Machulia against Mr. Jaques, A. S. P., Mr. Mukit, D. S. P., and another S. I. of Police in which he claimed damages for wrongful assault on him. The Munsiff has awarded to the plaintiff damages to the extent of Rs. 500, says the Habiganj correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The allegations of the plaintiff were that, in the year 1930 during the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement when a batch of Congress volunteers was parading the street in front of the criminal court compound, in defiance of an injunction order, he was seated in an Ambulance car far behind the processionists but after dispersal by force of the aforesaid procession the police party under the command and direction of the said three officers attacked the Ambulance car and assaulted him causing severe injuries on him.

Learned Munsiff relied on papers and the witnesses of defendants and held that order under section 144 was illegal and unjustifiable. Meetings and processions held by Congress people were orderly and peaceful. Defendants had no justification for committing the assault on the plaintiff. They were actuated by malice, the main intention being to crush Congress movement by force. Defence theory of protection of Govt. Treasury is a myth. Severe strictures were passed on the conduct of defendants.

The suit was instituted about 2 years ago and was taken up for hearing in February last and heard from day to day for about four months. About a dozen witnesses were examined for the plaintiff while the defendants examined about 60 witnesses.

JAPAN SENDING DELEGATES TO SIMLA DESPITE REBUFF

(Continued From Page 5).

ment should be made in case of the failure to conclude a new agreement before October 11 when the existing agreement is to be nullified, the British reserve their answer, leaving the Japanese authorities dissatisfied.

Further instructions, however, will, it has also been arranged, be sent to Mr. Matsudaira urging him to continue efforts to obtain an understanding with the British Government that a modus vivendi be made in case the Simla conference fails to conclude an agreement before October 10 when the present Indo-Japanese commercial treaty expires.

A FRESH JAPANESE NOTE

LONDON, Aug. 9—Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese ambassador handed his Government's note on the Anglo-Japanese textile conference to the foreign office this afternoon.

Later the foreign office issued a statement regarding the Japanese note, which is in reply to the invitation by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, to Japanese industrialists to visit London for a conference with Lancashire industrialists.

The statement says:

"Certain points are raised, which now are being examined, after which it is proposed to address a further letter to Mr. Matsudaira. "These points are mainly points of procedure.

"Arrangements for holding discussions in India between industrial representatives of the United Kingdom, India and Japan, and the subsequent discussion in London are proceeding."

DELEGATES DEPARTING

Mr. Gentaro Okada, chief delegate of the Japanese industrialists to the Anglo-Japanese industrialists negotiations to be held in London, in a press interview said.

"I am leaving Yokohama on Aug. 11 to attend the Anglo-Japanese negotiations in London as both a representative of the Cotton Spinners Association and a delegate of the industrialists.

"We will received instructions on the Goernment's policy after making final arrangements with the authorities of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce and Industry on August 10.

"We shall do our best to develop the situation among Japan, England and India. We are also resolved to seek private conversations before entering negotiations."

TERMS REGARDED IMPOSSIBLE

A London cable dated Aug. 4 says:—

The terms required by the Japanese cotton industry before accepting the invitation Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to the London conference with British textile leaders after the Simla conference are regarded as impossible of acceptance by Manchester cotton circles.

Any attempt to confine the discussions to certain markets would be more unsatisfactory, because such markets are merely a fraction of the markets concerned. British cotton trade would certainly not agree to the limitations which the Japanese seek to impose.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
September 14.
Elysia. Henderson, Karachi.
Shwedagon. Goodbody. Rangoon.
Maloja. Browning, London.

DEPARTURES.
September 14.
Maloja. Browning, London.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Elysia. Henderson. Liverpool.

September 15.
Jalaputra. McWilliam. Bassein.
Tacoma. Isochi. Osaka.
Cariguino. Antoni, Trieste.

LOADING
September 14.
Steamer Atlas Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Burdwan for Kobe.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Jalatarang for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Maloja:—The P. & O. S N Coy's English mail steamer Maloja arrived on Ballard Pier station at 1-30 p.m. yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, a general cargo and 341 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Australia, with mails a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 7 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna sailed yesterday for Busrah, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra, will sail to-day for Bassein with ballast.

S S Tacoma:—The Socony Vacuum Corporation steamer Tacoma, will sail to-day for Osaka, with ballast.

S S Cariguino:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Cariguino, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Sept. 14.
2 Cariguino 3230, Trieste, 15|9 L T & Co.
3 Shunko Maru 5027, Osaka 19|9, O S Kaisha.
4 C|o Yokohama 4721, Bhavnagar 16|9 K Nixon & Co.
5 Mundra 4478, Karachi 15|9 M M & Co
6 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 15|9 M M & Co.
7 Sonnenfels 5299, Karachi 17|9, L Edwards.
8 Warfield 3805, London 15|9, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
4 Vasna 2043 tons, Busrah 14|9, M M & Co.
7 Newton Beech 2816, Port Said 15|9 L Dreyfus & Co.
9 Nizam 3234, Rangoon, 15|9 T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon 15|9 Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK
A Alavi 2161, Jeddah 18|9, T Morrison & Co.
B Gazana 3191, NF, M M & Co.
C Indira 278, M'coast 15|9, Malabar Steamship Co.
D E Skuld 649, Bangkok N F F F Campbell & Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast 15|9 Merchant S N Co.
M Shuja 3112, N F N F T Morrison and Co.
N Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 17|9, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 14|9, P. and O.S.N. Co.
Burdwan, 15|9, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Kenneth, 23|9, J.F. Co.
Castalia, 27|9, G.T. Co.
C|o Valencia 19|9, K N Co
FROM HAMBURG
Tranenfels, 14|9, Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels, 26|9, Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Kota Baroe, 30|9, T.M. Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Birmingham 14|9, F.F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 21|9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Silvermaple. 17|9, Volkart Bros
Knoxvill City 7|10, M M & Co.
FROM [illegible]
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24/9 O S Kaisha
Carthage 22|9, P & O S N Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Narkunda, 16|9 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Straithard 29|9, P & O S N Co
FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 23|9 M.M. and Co.
Takliwa, 7|10, M.M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF
ENGLISH MAIL.
Narkunda, 16|9 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C|o Yokohama 15|9, K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Warfield 16|9, M M & Co.
Mundra N F M M & Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Newton Beech N F L Drefuse & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 17|9, L Edwards Ltd.
Barenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH
Vasna 14|9, M M & Co.
Baroda 20|9, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Gurmula, N F M M and Co
FOR CALCUTTA
Garada 10/9 M M and Co.
Ormara NF M M and Co
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 18|9, T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Tairea 20|9, M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shunko Maru 19|9, O S Kaisha
Alipore N F, P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaputra N F S S N Co.
Nizam N F T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Jalaputra, 13|9|33.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 14.
S S Warfield for London.—9 bundles animal skins, A G Hoosein; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A Oomerbhoy.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Narkunda for London.—15 cases bristles, 4 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

S S City of Yokohama for Liverpool.—50 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co.; 25 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.; 17 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 250 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Glasgow.—50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—95 bales hemp, D Anandji; 125 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons; 54 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 125 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 67 cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 224 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 28 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Rotterdam:—3016 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 4000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Ghent.—282 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, D Anandji, 33 bls. cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 2025 bags ground nut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 53 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 135 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Gydnia.—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Bremen.—180 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 126 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

For Passages.—30 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Skuld for New York.—36 bales animal skins, S M H Kadarbax; 64 bales animal skins, Shamjimal.

For Philadelphia:—144 bales animal skins, S M H Kadarbax; 30 bales animal skins, Shamjimal 51 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Boston.—60 ck. animal skins S M H Kadarbax.

For Melbourne:—308 bags myra bollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Brisbane.—62 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Cariguino for Trieste.—700 bags castorseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Dairen 450 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe.—100 tons iron scrap, M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Burdwan.— For Shanghai 1600 bags asphalt, National Asphalt & General Tdg. Corporation Ltd.

IMPORTS.
S S City of Yokohama, Agents, K Nixon & Co., from Liverpool.—126 bundles wire; 37 bundles steel ties; 1625 bundles steel sheets; 153 bundles steel hoops; 485 bundles steel rivets; 100 cases biscuits; 173 cases paper; 15 cases newspaper; 50 cases springs; 270 cases pulleys; 100 cases roofing felt; 31 cases stout; 91 cases beer; 867 cases tyres; 333 cases machinery; 55 cases milk; 30 cases bed steads; 90 cases slates; 356 cases whisky; 28 cases fireclay; 40 cases cotton; 220 cases cotton piece goods; 212 cases e'ware; 300 kgs. lead ore; 180 drums lub. grease; 380 cks. chemicals; 160 cases silk yarn; 287 bundles steel bars.

From Manchester:—257 cases machinery; 25 cases silk yarn; 78 cases looms; 50 bales newspaper; 90 cases cotton yarn; 110 cases cotton; 140 cases cotton piece goods; 175 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Glasgow.—160 cases cottons; 50 cases tyres; 327 cases whisky; 25 cases ginger; 250 bales newspaper; 170 cases beer; 40 cases wine; 800 bundles tubes, 493 cases sugar machinery.

S S Rinda, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg.—220 kgs. chemicals; 35 cases glue; 1830 cases paper; 124 cases stoves; 210 cases hinges; 84 cases box boards; 547 cases cardboards; 356 bales wood pulp; 886 cases nails.

From Oslo.—964 cases paper; 1060 cases nails; 217 cks. chemicals.

From Hamburg.—199 cases plywood; 30 cases colour; 20 cases silk yarn; 146 cases wire nails; 807 bundles tubes; 70 cases paper; 1695 pces. timber; 400 bundles y. m. square & sheets; 175 bundle copper sheets.

From Antwerp.—94 bundles de spike; 400 bundles steel circles; 499 bundles steel rods; 63 bundles steel beams; 74 bundles steel bars 116 bundles sheets; 100 bags starch; 1091 bags bolts and nuts; 48 bags nails; 100 cases napthaline; 1359 pces. marble refuse 400 bags lime; 365 cases window glass.

From Rotterdam.—133 cks. sand 50 cases soap; 100 cases starch; 27 cases wine.

From Lisbon.—152 cases corks; 20 cases wine; 98 cases cork board

From Port Said:—42 cks. chemicals.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.
Messrs. Batlivala & Karni have issued the following repor. showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	12
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent. P. A	23
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	13
Amer Forn. Power Gold D	44
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	28
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	40
Consolidated Gas	47
Columbia Gas	17 1/2
United Light & Power A.	5
United Corpn.	8
American Super Power	4 1/4
American Tel. & Tel.	132
Western Union Telg.	67 3/4
Radio Corp.	9
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	30
Union Pacific R. R.	121
Pennsylvania R. R.	37
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	34 1/2
Erie R. R.	22 1/2
International Carriers	8
Mac Intyre	37
Alaska Juneau	29
Noranda Mines	33
United States Steel	55 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	39 1/4
American Smelting	40
Int. Nickel Common	20 1/4
International Harvestor	41
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/2
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
Hupp Automobile	5
General Motors	34 3/4
Packard Motor	5
Chrysler	49
General Electric	25
Goodyear Tyre	37 1/4
United Aircratt	39
National Dairy	18 1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	42
Mid. Con. Petroleum	15
Philips Petroleum	18 1/2
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	440
American Ice Co.	11
American Radiator	16
Kelvinators	15
Liberty Loan 4-1/4 per cent. 1934/38	103
Chase Bank	26 1/2
Socony	14

Mining shares outlook promising, excepting gold group, which seem to fully discount immediate prospects. Market a shade higher.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 14.
B. C. RATES—
T T 1|5 31|32
D D 1|5 31|32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 31|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to December.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|32 Sept.|Oct.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 292 1|2 nominal.
Banks Selling T T 290 1|2 nominal.
Banks Buying T T 288 nominal.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 606.
Banks Buying D D 616.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 58 7|8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 78 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 76 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 95 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 58 7|8.
BERLIN—
Banks Selling D D 99 1|2.
CROSS RATES—
New York|London 4.59 3|4 13th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|3 1|4 14th inst.
Japan|London 1|2 1|16 14th inst.
London|Paris 81.52 13th inst.
London|Belgium 22.92 13th inst.
London|Switzerland 16.53 13th inst.
London|Italy 59.75 13th inst.
London|Berlin 13.38 13th inst.
London|Holland 7.92 1|2 13th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.38 1|2 13th inst.
London|New York 4.58 1|4 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-7-7 12th inst; £6-9-2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3|16 12th inst.; 18 1|8 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 5|16 12th inst.; 18 1|4 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 3|4, 12th inst.; 37 3|4 13 inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7|16 per cent 12th inst; 3|8 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 11|16 per cent 12th inst.; 11|16 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON METAL.
London. Sept. 13.

Copper Braziers	£47-1/2
Yellow Metal	£39-1/2
Spelter hard Indian Brands	£16-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24	£16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	£216-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London. Sept. 13.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot. 3-5/8. Sellers.

BEARISH FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Dealers Look For Lower Prices

LIMITED ARRIVALS OF ART-SILKS

Bombay, Sept 13
The important event during the week has been the publication on the 8th inst. of the Second Bureau Report in America regarding the forecast of the Cotton Crop as on 31st August 1933. This has proved to be a rather bearish document with the result that the sentiment all over the world regarding the prices of cotton has turned out to be somewhat bearish and this has naturally affected the prices of yarns and cloth. In the local market after the publication of the Bureau Report the sentiment regarding the future course of the yarn prices has turned out to be bearish and as a result there has been a further decline in prices of all kinds and qualities of yarns during the week. Besides this, turnover has remained very restricted in as much as dealers as well as consumers are inclined to believe that they will have a better opportunity to make purchases of yarns in the next few days when prices decline further to some extent Buying therefore has been very limited and just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the buyers. Dealers are not inclined to make any forward purchases in big quantities : fear of further decline in prices which they believe will be inevitable looking to the bearish tendency of cotton and also to the continued slack demand for yarns from almost all important consuming districts. Reports received so far from almost all consuming district are rather discouraging and most of the ogers that have been received are at much lower prices and hardly result into any business in bulk. It is further reported that Handloom weavers find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet, inspite of the present low level of prices of yarns, in as much as they are quite unable to stand in competition with the cheap Japanese cloth as well as Indian made cloth and naturally therefore weavers in Handloom districts are gradually leaving off their looms for other pursuits. In the face of these circumstances it is no wonder that demand for yarns continues to remain slack inspite of the present low prices and in the circumstances there does not appear any chance in the immediate future for any material improvement either in prices of yarns or in the off take.

ENGLISH YARNS.
Stocks are decreasing and fresh forward business has not been possible in bulk.

JAPANESE YARNS
Prices have been slightly easy in sympathy with further decline in cotton and also due to absence of satisfactory demand for Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns. Fresh forward business is however very limited owing to higher replacing costs. Import Houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices during the last few days. Japanese Exchange is getting weaker whereas Sampin have remained unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS:
Standard Deniers such as 150 D & C are in scarcity at present and arrivals from Italy as well as from Japan and other countries are yet very limited Prices therefore have remained very steady for those Deniers in which scarcity is found and dealers have been compelled to pay higher prices owing to scarcity. Demand continues to remain moderate probably owing to high prices. In Miscellaneous Deniers there are also no stocks in 300, 450 and 2/150 etc., where buyers have very often to pay higher prices, owing to obsence of sufficient stocks with the Syndicate. Reports from consuming districts however go to show that the present level of prices is considered higher and unsuitable by the Handloom weavers who find it increasingly difficult to stand in competition with foreign Art Silk cloth, at the present level of prices which they have to pay. Japanese Import Houses have not been slow to take advantage of the present situation in the market and have raised their limits further to the extent of Rs. 10/- per case after the rise in Syndicate prices during the last week. It is reported that some further lines have been arranged by Japanese Houses in Southern India. On the whole the undertone in Art Silk yarn remains fairly steady and so long as the sacrcity continues and arrivals remain limited, there is every probability of moderate demand continuing at the present level of prices.

INDIAN YARNS:
Some of our Mills have arranged sales in Coarse counts at prices in some cases at about 1/8 to 1/4 anna less than before, but the quantities sold are not very large, in as much as buyers do not show any inclination to purchase big quantities owing to continued slack demand for yarn during the last several months Inspite of the present low prices of yarns consumption in all important districts continues to remain very limited. Rangoon has been offering very low prices and so is the case with several other Export markets. Calcutta continues to remain quiet whereas in Southern India prices-cutting campaign is as brisk as before. Punjab reports a limited demand mostly for cheap grade yarns. So long as off take continues to remain limited we do not expect any material change in the present level of prices.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 13.
Wheat, Rodario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept. sellers 22/9
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept/Oct. sellers 23
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sept. sellers 25/6

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 13.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/4

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

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at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

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THOROUGHLY DEPENDABLE
LIBERAL TERMS
YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSURE WITH AND/OR REPRESENT IT.
PLEASE WRITE TO THE MANAGER.

BELIEF OF EARLY INFLATION SENDS UP COTTON PRICES

Absence Of Hedge Selling Pressure

TECHNICAL SITUATION SOUND

Large Sales Of Cloth By U. S. A. Mills

On Wednesday during the short session of two hours, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange recorded a sharp rise of 30 points on speculative and trade buying influenced by more forcible inflation talk.

Washington Press despatches state, Senate leaders to-day warned President Roosevelt that if the administration fails to inflate currency, Congress will act on its own initiative shows pressure upon the President for inflation being intensified owing to failure of farm prices to hold mid-summer gains.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton futures market was firm and fairly active influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and favourable conditions in dry goods trade. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 points and ruled very firm on belief of early inflation. There was fairly good speculative and trade buying. Southern hedge selling was light and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 25 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points at 9.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 40 to 43 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 40 points at 9.16c.

The official weekly weather report was favourable. The crop is in a satisfactory state except weevil complaints. Cloudy weather and cooler temperatures are encouraging insects but so far damage is little.

Heavy liquidation by old bulls have left the market is a technically strong condition. It is said that farmers are now holding their crop for better prices.

Senate leaders are bringing pressure on President Roosevelt to inflate currency. It remains to be seen whether the administration will be influenced by such pressure. The U. S. A. Government is now facing a serious situation. To embark on an uncontrolled inflation has its dangers.

The Liverpool Cotton futures markets opened at a decline of one point. Scattered hedge selling and little local liquidation met with steady trade calling. Later on there was trade calling on finding locals short. The market closed steady at a rise of one point for near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.33d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed unchanged with October 4.52, January 4.53 and March 4.50.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was steady and sakels closed unchanged to one point lower. Spot Sakel prices declined 3 points at 7.10d. Uppers futures declined one point and Spot Cotton closed 6 points down at 6.30d.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed irregular at a loss of 9 points to a rise of one point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October opened 8.93 +2 up. Highest 9.18 +.27 up (12 p.m.); Lowest 8.93 +.02 at 10 a.m. Close 9.17 +.26.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

NEW YORK:—Better feeling; large sales cotton goods; no pressure to sell.

NEW YORK:—Affected by rumours of inflation; cloth market active; farmers holding back their cotton; recommend buying on declines only.

NEW YORK:—Washington Press despatches State Senate leaders to-day warned Roosevelt if administration fails inflate currency Congress will act own initiative soon convenes pressure upon President behalf inflation being intensified by failure farm prices hold mid-summer gains.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Strength of Goods, fewer hedges, trade buying, more forcible inflation talk.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Progress mostly favourable with weevil active over belt generally.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as follows:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton 607,000 bales in August.

The average consumption per day during the month just indicated was 26,400 bales.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—New York cables, believe serious thought being given towards raising prices wheat silver.

NEW YORK:—Market responsive to further outside buying with contracts scarce. Hedging light.

NEW YORK:—Liquidation of old longs for the past few weeks has apparently placed all the markets in a position to respond more quickly to any substantial demand as a result of constructive economical or political developments as indicated by present stability of most of the markets, which was largely caused by encouraging indications of further administrations efforts towards raising prices.

NEW YORK:—Weather continues favourable. Foreign crop outlook bearish. Strong political pressure force inflation sustaining influence. Would buy on declines only.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- [illegible] instant (5-9 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Hedge pressure may depress prices temporarily, but we think purchases on declines advisable owing to likelihood of inflation in America and probable steps of reduced acreage in the next season."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 13.

October	9.17+.26
December	9.36+.25
January 1934	9.49+.31
March 1934	9.66+.29
May 1934	9.82+.28
Middling Spot	9.35+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans. Sept. 13.

October	9.24+.40
December	9.48+.43
Middling Spot	9.16+.40

NEW YORK: 10-55 A.M.

October	8.97 ....
December	9.18 ....

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

New York. Sept. 13.

October	8.98 ....
December	9.19 ....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	32,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	10 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	Closing.
September	....	5.22+.01
October	5.21	5.22+.01
November	....	5.21+.01
December	....	5.24+.01
January	5.25	5.26 ....
February	....	5.28 ....
March	....	5.30 ....
April	....	5.32 ....
May	....	5.34 ....

AMERICAN MARKETS

EARLY INFLATION

(Special Cable).

London, Sept. 13.

New York Cotton firm on belief of early inflation.

Stock Market moved up with commodities markets.

Chicago Wheat market advanced on Government subsidizing exports.

There was increased speculative buying. Prices advanced about 4-1|2 cents. December 0.91-5|8 May 0.96.

The Argentine Linseed market again ruled firm on increased buying. Recent rains were insufficient. Prices advanced 9 to 6 points. October 11.85 and November 11.76.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Broach A/May, Op. 194-1/4; Hi. 194-3/4; Lo. 193-1/4; Close 193-1/4.

Oomra D/J, Op. 165-1/2; Hi. 165-1/2; Lo. 164-3/4; Close 164-1/4.

Bengal D/J, Op. 143-1/2; Hi. 143-1/2; Lo. 142-1/2; Close 142-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/7-1/2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Sept. per cwt, sellers 7/5-1/4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karach, Sept. per cwt, sellers 7/5-1/4.

SEEDS.

London. Sept. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C. I. F. Ton. No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) C. I. F. Ton. £11.18:9 Sep/Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent, Ton. £9:17:6 Sep/Oct. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London. Sept. 13.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) Ton. £11:11:3 Sep/Oct. Sellers.

Linseed Laplata C. I. F. Hull, Ton. £11:2:6 Sep/Oct. Sellers.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Ton. £11:18:9 Sep/Oct. Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Coccanut Oil Ready Rs. 250 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 57 per ton.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, September 13.

December	1.53—.02
March	1.60—.02
May	1.65—.02
July	1.70—.01

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, September 14.

	Rs. a.p.
Java ready	14 11 6
S.S. Nizam	4 14 3
A.S. shipment	4 14 3
O.D. shipment	4 13 3

Tone:—Easy, less demand.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 19/9 Sep. Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 21/- Jan/Apl. Sellers.

June	5.36 ..
July	5.38 ....
August	5.39 ....
September	5.40 ....
Middling Spot	5.33—.03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

BROACH (Good Staple):—

Fully Good	4.29
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.59

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

Good	4.47
Fine	4.62
Choice	4.77

BENGAL:—

Good	3.36
Fine	3.46
Superfine	3.56

SCINDE:—

Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Oct. 1933 (Sakellaridis	6.73
November 1933	6.84
January 1934	6.95
March 1934	7.06
May 1934	7.16
June 1934	7.26
F.G.F. Spot	7.10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	84-8
3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	84-8
4 p.c. 1960|70 Sett.	98-5
4 p.c. 1960|70 Cash	98-5
5 p.c. 1945|55 Sett tax-free	113-5
5 p.c. 1945|55 Cash tax-free	113-6
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore tax-free	112-0
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L tax-free	108-4
3-1|2 p.c. 1947|50 Cash	94-6
4 p.c. 1934|37 Cash	101-14
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-6
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102-5
4-1/2 1955/60	105/10
5 p.c. 1939|44 Cash	107-7
5 p.c. 1940|43 Cash	107-7
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Cash	108-12
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	107-4

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable.)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	95-8
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94-8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106
6 per cent M Deb 1954	117
6 per cent K P T 1956	116
6-1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108/8

Note3½ p.c. Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 84|7 and ruled steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

T.T. on LONDON:—

Previous close	1.3-1|4
To-day's opening	1.3-1|4
To-day's close	1.3-5|16

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Sept. 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 0-3/4 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate. 0-11/16 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest day to day Loan 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan, 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 13.

Berlin	13.39
Amsterdam	7.92 1/4
Brussels	22.89
Madrid	38.21
Milan	60.68
Berne	16.51
Paris	81.53
Prague	107.81
T T London on New York	4.58 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of I. A & China	£15-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg).	£129
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/4
National Bank of India	£44-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c	£111-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 p c	£99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p c	£62
Indian Stock 3 p c 1948-1931	£73
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p c	£85
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p c 1950/55	£109-1/4
Consols 2 1/2 p c	£73-3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 p c	£100-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p c	£108-7/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The Local Silver Market ruled steady to-day on better Shanghai closing advices. The market opened at Rs. 56|4 and improved to Rs. 56|7. Gold Market was steady with further buying by banks. Offerings were light.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	56 5 0
Aso Delivery	56 8 0
Kartak Delivery	56 11 0
Ready Gold	32 2 6
Aso Delivery	32 2 9
Kartak Delivery	32 2 9

GOLD.

London, Sept. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 6/9/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 13.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot 18-1/8

Forward 18-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 13.

Spot Silver	37-1|2c.
September	37.85+.12

TONE:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 13-9-33	906000	758000
Receipts Yesterday 13-9-33	32000	21000
Exports to date 13-9-33	887000	744000
Stock at Ports 8-9-33	3028000	3346000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-9-33	1119000	1271000
8-9-3	852000	791000
Visible Supply		
Stock at Liverpool 8-9-33	6243000	6570000
Quantity in Sight 8-9-33	1029000	833000
Quantity out of sight 8-9-33	1330000	1066000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 14.

In sympathy with a sharp rise of 26 points in New York Futures the Local Market opened very steady at Rs. 197 for Broach A|M. delivery. There was scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 196|4. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 197.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 12 points. Later on prices were quoted 10 points higher owing to decline in dollar. Our market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a.p.
Broach A.|M.	196 12
Oomra D.|J.	168 4
Bengal D.|J.	145 12

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, September 14.

200 Gokaldas Dossa Chalisgaon	152
375 Damji Kaliyanji Kudchi	165
100 A. Damodar Khanna old	122
129 Gokaldas Dossa Nimbahera	off 60
89 Bhaidas Mavji Bhilwara	off 52

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	148
Bengal F.G.	146
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146
Wardha-Hingt Fine	176
Nagpur Savner Fine	176
Yeotmal Fine	171
Arvi Fine	169
Ellichpur Fine	169
Amraoti-Berar Fine	168
Khamgaon Fine	167
Mulkapur Fine	162
Khandesh Fine	162
Muthia F.G.	152
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	162
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	167
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	...
Broach F.G.	180
Punjab|American	199
Punjab|American mix	189
Cambodia	252|57
Miraj|Sangli	177
Compta Good	177
Bagalkot	167
Busoga	217
Kampala	322

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	....	386
Central India	....	115
Barsi and Nagar	81	644
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	449
Berar	197	1,531
Central Provinces	....	1,427
Total Oomras	278	4,552
Dholera	....	438
N.-W. Provinces	....	199
Rajputana	12	37
Sind-Punjab	50	163
Broach	100	745
Compta & Dharwar	....	667
Westerns-Northerns	18	1,146
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	2,268
Persian	....	178
American	....	150
Egyptian & African	....	4,480
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....
Total	458	15,023

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	732	12,305
Japan & China	....	....
Coast Ports	....	50
Up-country by Rail	....	4,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	1,855
Total	732	18,431

SRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market of 14th day of September 1933

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDA

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 198
12-30	Rs. 197
2-30	Rs. 197
4-30	Rs. 196 12
5-30	Rs. 197 12

April-May Highest Rs. 198.

April|May Lowest Rs. 196|4.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—October 157; Jany. 133; March 124.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 197—Liverpool May 5.49 Rs. 43-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May 197—New York May 9.82 Rs. 40-1/2 at 5.50-5/8 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Down On Calcutta Selling

MILL SHARES EASY

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Two Brokers were officially declared defaulters to-day. The sum involved is a small one, to the extent of about Rs. 25,000.

A petition signed by about 150 brokers is being sent to the Board with a request to keep the 3-1|2 per cent. Paper on the Forward List. It is believed that in view of such a large majority being in favour, the Board will decide to keep the 3-1|2 p. c. Paper on the Forward List.

The Share Bazar opened very steady to-day. During the early part, there was some scattered covering, which was followed by long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Mill shares were irregular. Hydro-Electric Shares were quiet. Cement Shares and Burma were steady. Tata Steel Shares ruled quiet.

The Share Bazar will close on Friday at 2 p. m.

3-1|2 per cent Government paper ruled easy on heavy selling by Calcutta operators.

The market was favourably influenced at the opening by higher cotton prices and persistent rumours about change in the Exchange ratio. On making enquiries it is learnt that nearly 50 per cent. of the looms in the local mills are idle. A local mill has sold about 15,000 Bales at As. 9/9 per lb. There is no demand for Indian mill cloth from up-country. It is believed as soon as Shradh Ceremoney is over there will be some revival in the demand around Dashera.

Bombay Dyeings advanced to Rs. 780 and closed at Rs. 773/12. Fazuls rose to Rs. 277/8 and finished at Rs. 268/12. Pearls appreciated to Rs. 167/8 and closed at Rs. 157/8. Nagpores finished at Rs. 307/8 and Simplex found buyers at Rs. 80/10. Big Power shares ruled easy. Andhras, Powers and Hydros closed at Rs. 1,470, 1,013/12 and 160/5 respectively. Bombay Trams were quiet at Rs. 143/12. Indian Cements closed at Rs. 311/4. Shahabads seem to be developing speculative activity and closed at Rs. 306/14. Burmas appreciated to Rs. 387/8 and closed at Rs. 384/6. Oriental Insurance shot up to Rs. 3,710. Tata Steel ordys. were done as high as Rs. 55/8 and closed at Rs. 54/2. Deferreds were quoted at Rs. 192/8 at the close. Tata Steel 2nd preference touched 107/8 and finished at 104/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Bom. Dyeing 775, 78, 80, 77, 76, 74, 75. 73-2.

Century 228;26-14;26;23;22.

Central India 310;10-10;10;17.

Colaba 86.

Crescent 46.

Fazulbhoy 271, 73, 76, 73, 72, 70, 68.

Kohinoor 157.

New Great [illegible]

Pearl 165;67;65;63-2;62;61;57.

Simplex 81, 80.

Swadeshi 250;50-10;50;46.

Bundi 27, 26-14.

I. Cement 313, 12, 11.

T. Steel Dfd. 197, 96, 95, 94, 93;93-2;92.

T. Steel Ord. 55-6, 4, 55, 54-14, 12;10;8;6;4:2.

B. Steam 238;85.

B. Burma 387, 91, 88, 87. 86, 87.86;84.

Tata Hydro 161.

Andhra 1476, 73, 72, 70.

Tram Ord. 144-11;6;1;43|12.

100 Phoenix	335 0
25 Eassoon Silk	48 12
1000 Sholapur	3325 0
50 Simplex	80 10
100 Swadeshi	246 4
100 Swan	71 4
25 Tata	5
500 Vishnu	1560 0
1000 Western	875 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	101 0
25-50 Central	25 2
500 Imperial	1220 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	302 8
50-100 India	106 0
5 Union	4-10-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	26 12
70 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	311 4
40 Katni Def.	1180 0
100 Katni Ord.	294 6
75 Okha	162 8
10 Punjab	16 6
100 Shahabad	306 4
70 United	72 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 6
15-75 New India	27 12
200 Oriental	3710 0
10-100 Vulvan	7 8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	150
1000 Andhra Valley	1470 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	143 12
100 Bom. Suburban	137 8
10 Broach	12 4
100 Karachi	185 0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	160 5
1000 Tata Power	1013 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	776 4
100 Am. Patty xd.	114 6
100 C. Province	84 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	81 4
100 Gujarat	61 12
100 Mandra Bhon	77 8
100 Pachora Jamner	64 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	715
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	17 14
30 Tata Steel Def.	192 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	54 2
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugar	196 14
250 Bombay Steam	285 10
125 Bombay Burma	384 6
50 Do. Contry.	197 8
8sh. B.B. Petrol	3 2 6
50 Bom. Telephone	88 0
100 In. Bleaching	191 4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	535 0
100 Do. Ord.	475 0
1000 Port Canning	700 0
30 Tata Construction xd	61 8
15 Scindia	10 1
25 Tata Oil	21 8
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1245 0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	270 0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	75 12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	117 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	132 8
7 1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	125 10
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1331 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	158 2
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd (b) xd.	104 8
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

Bombay, September 14.

TEXTILE MILLS.	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	336 4
500 Bom. Cotton	N40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	773 12
250 Bradbury	90 0
110 Century	222 8
100 Central India	307 8
100 Colaba	86 4
100 Coorla	116 0
100 Crescent	43 12
250 Currim	60 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	472 8
1 E. D Sassoon	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone	3 8
250 Fazal	268 12
100 Finlay	105
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	121 4
1000 Hindustan	1750 xd
100 Indore	318 12
50 Kastoorchand	5 0
100 Khatau	69 6
100 Kohinoor	156 4
250 Laxmi	850 0
100 Madhowji	7 0
250 Madras United	82 8
1000 Morarji	490 0
250 Model	80
50 Mysore	98 2
250 New Great	152 8
100 Oosmanshahi	N 110 0
250 Pabani	89 6
250 Pearl	157 8

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay. Sept. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 25/5; Highest Rs. 25/6; Lowest Rs. 25/3; Closing Rs. 25/4.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 27/2;; Lowest Rs. 26/14/6; Closing Rs. 27/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery, February, Opening Rs. 27/9; Highest Rs. 27/9/6; Lowest Rs. 27/4/6; Closing Rs. 27/5.

Linseed Delivery December, Opening Rs. 6/11/6; Closing Rs. 6/11/6.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933

GANDHIJI DECIDES WILL NOT COURT ARREST

Every Possible Avenue Of Peace Will Be Explored

SUSPENSION OF ACTION IS UNFORTUNATE BUT INEVITABLE

Would Fast To Finish If Denied Harijan Service

POONA, Sept. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi has made the following statement to the Press:—

"As a rule, during my long course of public service the next moment's step has been clear before me, but since my unexpected release from prison on August 23 last darkness has surrounded me. The path of duty has, therefore, not been clear to me. My present state of health is such that it may yet take several weeks for me to regain my lost strength.

"To seek imprisonment as soon as I was physically fit, or to restrain myself for the interrupted year of imprisonment was the question before me.

"After hard praying and thinking I have come to the conclusion that up to the termination of the period of my sentence, that is upto August 3 next. I must not court imprisonment by offering aggressive civil resistance. This, however, in no way, affects the advice given in the statement issued by me after the informal conference at Poona. That I have to suspend action for myself is unfortunate but inevitable.

PETTY TO FORCE HANDS OF GOVT.

"My release has placed me in a most embarassing position, but as a Satyagrahi, that is as a humble seeker of Truth, somehow or other it offends my sense of propriety to court imprisonment in the circumstances created by my discharge. Whatever the motive behind it, I may not quarrel with my release. I must examine the act on its merits. It appears to me to be petty to force the Government to re-arrest me by taking aggressive action during the unexpired term of imprisonment, unless extraordinary circumstances which I cannot foresee, arise compelling me to revise my decision. There is no room for smallness in civil resistance.

"BITTER CUP"

Gandhiji continues: "This self-imposed restraint is a bitter cup. When I said at my trial after arrest that to remain outside and be a helpless witness of the devastating and demoralising effect of the ordinance rule was an unbearable agony, I stated a simple and unvarnished fact. That agony is no less to-day than it was on August 4. But I must bear it.

I cannot be a willing party to an undignified cat-and-mouse game if Government have any such thing in contemplation. Therefore, when and if I am arrested again and denied Harijan service, I would not hesitate, if I had the inner urge, to undertake a fast to the finish which would not be broken even if Government released me, as they did on August 23 last, when the danger point had been reached."

FOR HARIJAN SERVICE

Concluding he says that so long as he is free he will make every endeavour to explore every possible avenue of an honourable peace.

Gandhiji observes: "I must state the limitations of my self-restraint in clear terms. Whilst I can refrain from aggressive civil resistance, I cannot, so long as I am free, help guiding those who will seek my advice, and preventing national movement from running into wrong channels. It is an evergrowing belief with me that truth cannot be found by violent means.

The attainment of national independence is to me a search after truth. Terrorist methods, whether adopted by an oppressor or his victim, can, I am convinced, never be effectively answered by violent resistance but only by civil resistance.

I would, therefore, be guilty of disloyalty to my creed, if I attempted to put greater restraint on myself than I have adumbrated in this statement. If then Government leave me free, I propose to devote this period to Harijan service and if possible to such constructive activities as my health may permit.

IN SEARCH OF PEACE

It is needless to repeat here that peace is as much a part of my being as civil resistance. Indeed a civil resister offers resistance only when peace becomes impossible. Therefore, so far as I am concerned and so long as I am free, I shall make all endeavours in my power to explore every possible avenue of an honourable peace."—A.P.

BRITISH TEXTILE DELEGATION IN BOMBAY

The British Textile Delegation to India to discuss the future of the Indian Tariffs on foreign piecegoods, arrived at the Mole Station on Thursday by the Mail Boat.

INCREASING DISORDERS IN CUBA

U. S. Ambassador Instructed To Remain At His Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Following disquieting reports from Cuba of the paralysis of business and increasing disorders the Government has instructed Mr. Sumner Wollos, the American Ambassador, to remain at his post indefinitely instead of returning to the United States to assume the post of Assistant Secretary of State to which he was reappointed when Professor Moley resigned.

The decision that he should remain in Cuba shows that the United States Government has little hope of any immediate settlement in Cuba.—Reuter.

WHEAT IN PACIFIC NORTH-WEST TO BE UNLOADED

American Government Reimburses Holders Who Stand To Lose

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Plans are expected to be approved by Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for the disposal of over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in the Pacific North-West, of which it is estimated that China and Japan will take fifteen and twelve million bushels respectively, and Ireland possibly six. This wheat has been a constant threat to the price structure in inland markets, and would hold the world market not less than at world price.

The Government is reimbursing holders to the extent of 15 to 20 cents per bushel of the anticipated loss.

The Pacific North-West denotes the States of Washington and Oregon beyond the Rockies. It is the store house of the so-called White Wheat, heavy stocks of which have long threatened the price levels on the inland market. The proposals are tantamount to a Government subsidy of 15 to 20 cents per bushel to enable holders to export at current world prices. Reuter's Special.

RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF DROUGHTS IN U.S.A.

Roosevelt Authorises Government To Spend Sixty Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

President Roosevelt has authorised the Federal Government to spend 60,000,000 dollars for the benefit of sufferers in the recent droughts, hurricanes and grasshopper plagues.—Reuter.

"SHADOW TRIAL" OF REICHSTAG FIRE ACCUSED

Seven Eminent Lawyers Form Tribunal In London Hotel

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Eminent lawyers of seven countries assembled in a London Hotel are conducting a "shadow trial" of the men charged with setting fire to the Reichstag. The Tribunal includes the Italian ex-Premier Signor Nitti, the renowned French lawyer Maitre Gaffeil, the son of the Swedish ex-Premier M. Branting, the Vice-President of Switzerland M. Huber and the American Mr. Garfield Hays.

The Tribunal claims that all the essential witnesses have been secured, and hopes to publish its findings before the real trial opens at Leipzig on 21st September.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF C. P.

Arrives In Nagpur To Relieve Sir Montagu Butler

NAGPUR, Sept. 14.

Sir Hyde Clarendon Govan, Governor-Designate, C. P., accompanied by Major C. C. Morrison, Private Secretary, arrived here this morning by the Calcutta Mail, and was received at the Nagpur Railway Station by His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, who introduced him to the executive councillors, Ministers and other prominent officials and non-officials.

The Governor-Designate then accompanied by Sir Montagu Butler drove to Government House.—A. P.

PRESIDENT OF U. S. IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE RESIGNS

Oil Interests Warned Against Raising Prices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Repercussions of the apparent slowing up of the effects of President Roosevelt's recovery drive include the resignation of the presidency of the American Iron and Steel Institute by Mr. R. P. Lamont, who declares that the practical immediate demands facing the industry can best be met by men familiar with its vast details.

Mr. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, has ordered the investigation of reports from various areas of the petrol price war, and the administration of a warning that he is ready to fix oil prices immediately, unless the industry keeps its house in order.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE IN VIRAMGAM

1,000 Operatives Protest Against 10 Per Cent. Cut

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Jayanti Mill of Viramgam near Ahmedabad have struck work as a protest against a cut of 10 per cent in their wages.

As a result of this the whole Mill employing about 1,000 workers has been closed.—A. P.

COCANADA BOMB CASE

Absconder Arrested In Restaurant At Kazipet

HYDERABAD (Deccan), September 13.

D. Venkatachari, one of the accused in the Cocanada Bomb case who has been absconding, was arrested at Kazipet on the 11th. The accused was having tea in a shop when he was surprised by an Inspector of the Madras C.I.D. and taken into custody.

Venkatachari was placed yesterday before Mr. P. J. Anderson, First Class Railway Magistrate, who ordered his removal to Cocanada for trial.—A. P.

TOBACCO SHARES RISE IN LONDON

Wheat Shows Upward Trend

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

On the Stock Exchange there was optimistic sentiment, tobacco shares particularly advanced on the renewed talk of an agreement regarding gift schemes. Kaffirs were strong following a sharp upturn price of gold to 129/2.

Wheat improved on reports that damage to the Argentine crop is irreparable.

Wall Street was steady but business was limited.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS HOME

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Prince of Wales returned to London from Biarritz last evening.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

Chittagong.—Three youths were sentenced on Tuesday to six months' rigorous imprisonment for violation of the curfew order by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer. They were arrested in Kali Temple at the village of Keepara.—A.P.

BRAIN BEHIND FORGERS' GANG ARRESTED BY POLICE

Maratha Traced After Ten Years Career Of Crime In City

The brain behind the best organised group of swindlers and Confidence Tricksters, who had baffled the City Police for more than ten years was arrested recently by the Bombay C. I. D.

Even the most astute criminals, come to grief when they are emboldened by their successes, as happened in this case. The Nagpada police arrested a man who was carrying three Tagas of cloth, and he divulged that the same was supplied to him by Shanker Joglekar, the wanted man. Joglekar has started several Limited Companies, and relieved some well-known Rajas and public men of several thousands of rupees, by means of forged cheques.

"He is the cleverest and perhaps the most intelligent of the men that I have come across in the course of my connection with the detection of crime. He has made the best use of modern science in his work, and made it very difficult for the police to find clues," said the Inspector, who is in charge of the case.

The arrest of Shanker Joglekar followed that of one Nana Amrit by the Nagpada Police. In April last, while the police were going on their daily rounds they noticed Nana Amrit carrying three takas of cloth and suspected that it might be stolen property. They did not dream that his arrest would lead to the detection of a criminal much wanted by them.

At the police station, Nana made a statement saying that he had got the cloth from one Vithal Narayan Nathu, who was at that time reporting daily to the Police Station.

JOGLEKAR ARRESTED.

The police arrested Nathu who after some trouble made a statement. Finding that it would lead to the unearthing of a very clever organisation, the Palton Road Police, who were just then in charge of the case handed over the case to the C. I. D.

Inspector Wagle, took charge of the case and during enquiries it was found by him that Shanker Joglekar, the much wanted man was behind it and Joglekar was arrested in June.

MODUS OPERANDI.

The present case for which he has been arrested with the other two is a case of forgery amongst other charges. The 'modus operandi' of the accused are very interesting.

Joglekar got acquainted with Mr. H. S. Daruwalla, the proprietor of the Messrs Dick Joyce and Co, provision and liquor merchants. He had some money transactions with Mr Daruwalla in the early part of the year and it is stated once gave him a cheque, which fas dishonoured. Then the accused disappeared.

HINDU'S CLEVER TRICK.

After a few days, a Hindu, who is absconding, came to the shop of Mr. Daruwalla with Rs. 40 and a chit in Gujerati. He bought provisions for Rs. 11-8 and asked for a cheque for Rs. 28-8, which Mr. Daruwalla gave. A few hours later, the Hindu turned up again with torn pieces of the original cheque, and said that his children had spilled ink on it. Daruwalla noted the number and signed another cheque.

The Hindu came again saying that the second cheque also had been spoiled and wanted another. Mr. Daruwalla refused to give another, but wrote out a letter to the Bank.

The theory that is built on this story by the Police is that the accused directed the operations, while the Hindu, who went to the shop was only a dupe. Every time a new cheque was issued the accused made a thorough study of the signature and handwriting of Mr. Daruwalla for future use. The letter that was given to the Bank, was an introduction to get further information about the Bank Balance of Mr. Daruwalla.

The Hindu came to the shop twice again and once took a cheque of Rs. 12, after buying some provisions and paying the cheque amount also. At another time he took a cheque for Rs. 7.

CHEQUE TRANSFERRED.

Four days later, Mr. Daruwalla, who had a bank balance of Rs. 340 issued a cheque for Rs. 300 and to his surprise he was informed that there was only Rs. 20 as balance. He was stunned and when he examined the cheque, it was found that it was the cheque that he had issued to the Hindu for Rs. 7 in the name of Mrs. Mody. But the transformed cheque bore his signature alright but it had been issued in the name of Kunwar Narsingh Singhji, the Household Officer of the Burdwan State. Mr. Daruwalla lodged a complaint with the Police.

AWARE OF BANK BALANCE.

In the course of enquiries, it was found by the Police that after obtaining the cheque, the first accused made the above changes in the cheque, as he was aware of the bank balance. Then two days later, a 'phone call was received by Mr. Smith of E. Spinner and Co., that the man speaking was the Kunwar Narasinghji, household officer and that he was sending a letter and a peon to get three 'takas' of cloth from their firm. Mr. Smith, of course, agreed to send the goods over.

A little later, the second accused Nathu appeared before Mr. Smith and said that, he was a clerk of the Kunwar Maharaj and that he had brought a letter and a peon to take charge of the cloth. The letter contained the Cross Cheque for Rs. 300 and instructions for sending the three pieces of cloth. Mr. Smith gave the three pieces of cloth worth Rs. 63 and a cheque in return for Rs. 137. Neither Mr. Smith nor the Bank, which gave the money suspected any fraud. It was found that the first accused had later cashed the cheque from the E. Spinner and Company signing the cheque as S. Sadanand.

After the arrest of the first accused, the Police found that he rented several rooms in the City under different names. All the rooms were searched and papers, ink, nibs and samples of his handwriting were recovered. In the opinion of the handwriting expert, the writing of S. Sadanand and the handwriting of the accused were the same.

The accused is also concerned in a similar case that is going on at Delhi, where he is alleged to have changed the figure of the cheque from a few rupees to four thousand.

FLOATED COMPANIES.

The first accused, according to the police is a very enterprising man having started business about thirteen years ago. He floated several companies, "which never saw the light of the day". Some of the Big Companies that he started are:—

(1) The Association of Salesmen and Brokers;
(2) The 20th Century of India, Burma and Ceylon.
(3) 20th Century Publishing Company and
(4) Indian Advertising Syndicate, for which alone there was an authorised capital of five lakhs of rupees and nearly forty thousand had been collected.

Several thousands of rupees had been obtained by the first accused from Rajas, highly placed men from States, Ceylon and British India.

It appears that the first accused was associated with well known crooks in Bombay.

All the three accused were placed on Thudsday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Chambers and remanded to police custody till September 21

20,000 MINERS DOWN TOOLS

PRICE DALE, Sept. 14.

Following the decision of the Pennsylvania miners to go on strike until the coal code is signed, 20,000 have already downed tools.—Reuter.

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